RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR FEROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 125 BOMBAY FRIDAY. MAY. 28. 1926. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragraut.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1875.
NO. 85, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 3,64,500.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

SHIPPING.

F. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
29 May	DELTA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 "	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 "	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3rd July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 "	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 "	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 "	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
31st "	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	KANPURA* ..	16,585
14 "	CHINA ..		7,952
21st "	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 "	KASHMIR ..		8,082
18 "	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
25 "	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2nd Oct	RAZMAK† ..		10,902
9 "	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
15 "	MALOJA ..		20,837
23rd "	KANPURA ..		16,585
30 "	RAZMAK ..	MOREA ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 "	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 "	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 "	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 "	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 "	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 "	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea ..... Rs. 1185
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
15th July	MANORA ..	7,883
29th "	MADURA ..	8,075
12th August	MATIANA ..	8,965
2nd Sept.	A Steamer ..	

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA

1926		
1st June	ALIPORE	China & Japan.
22nd "	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan

* Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
28th May	KHANDALLA	Busreh via Karachi.
2nd June	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
9th "	VARSOVA ..	East & S. African.

Owing to the approaching Monsoon the Monday & Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
xMURORAN M.	5374	24 May	30 May
*AWA MARU.	6088	31 May	11 June
GENOA MARU	6783	20 June	2 July
*SADO MARU	5898	28 June	12 July

*Passenger Steamers. x For Tuticorin.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
Hamburg Maru ..	K. Orihara	5,120	13 May	27 May
oBorneo M.	T. Motoshigo	5,806	29 "	6 June
*Helmet Maru ..	Y. Ooma	4,364	13 June	20th "
xTacoma Maru ..	J. Kojima	5,850	23 "	7th July

o Proceeds to Karachi.
* " Tuticorin.
x Passenger Steamer.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 855.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824

Fully paid up Capital ..... fl. 80,000,000 = £ 6,666,666
Reserve Funds ..... fl. 43,196,861 = £ 3,599,738

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—

Dutch East Indies—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Samarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

FINEST CEMENT manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in India and GUARANTEED to be well above the British Standard Specification of 1925.

The Calcutta Port Commissioners have just placed a Contract for 15,750 Tons of this Cement to be delivered during this year for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars:—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office, Fort, BOMBAY.
PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.
BEST POLICIES ON EASY TERMS.
Lowest rates and liberal conditions
MARRIAGE AND DOWRIES SCHEMES.
Triple protection policies with 4 options
Guaranteed yearly bonuses of Rs. 12 per Rs. 1,000.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.
Apply to:—
DALAL AND CO.,
Secretaries.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:—SATARA CITY.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

32 Pillars of Strength
to prop up your decaying body
for RUPEE ONE only.
They are the world-renowned
Atank Nigrah Pills.
Particulars from
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

WHO KNOWS

What is going to happen?

But

1. Mumtaz muddle, Bureaucratic tactics, renowned Indian Chiefs driven to misfortunes, Mahatma Gandhi's mental and bodily changes, Ramsay Macdonald Labour Government's expected brutal murder soon after its birth, recent Japan and American Earthquakes, the recent fall in Broach-Cotton from 424, 410 to 340, all these important events, predicted long before, turned exact!

By

THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE, C. I.

2. In your case too their predictions must turn correct; consult and remove your present worries in all matters!!

3. Send your birth data with time, date, month and year with 5 to 10 Rs. remittance and see your past, present and future, how wonderfully and exactly is predicted!!!

! CHECK FAILURES! SAVE LOSSES !

Our representative:—
Short stay:— WATSON HOTEL, Room No. 111.
NEAR MUSEUM, BOMBAY.

COTTON FORECAST;—A SPECIALITY.

PROFESSOR
GAJJAR'S PLAGUE SPECIFICS
(80 P. C. CURE)

PLAGUE SOLUTION:—for internal administration
BUBO OINTMENT:—for external application
GERMICIDE:—Preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
LIVER SOLUTION:—Best Laxative and purgative
AGUE MIXTURE:—for Malaria and Dengue, etc.
Best Cologne Water, all B. P. Tinctures, etc.

For Particulars write To:— M. J. GAJJAR,
IONIC PHARMACY, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY, 4.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows —Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Experienced qualified GUJARATI GRADUATES with English (Honrs.), Mathematics and History for the higher standards of a High School. Apply with testimonials, stating the least salary expected, to the MANAGER, New English School, Nadiad.
A 26670

WANTED—STUDENTS trained for employment as Signallers in Postal, Railway and Canal Departments, Station Masters, Typists, etc., by retired Deputy Postmaster General. Terms moderate, Results Guaranteed. Apply with one anna stamp to NATIONAL TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, 2, Club Road, DELHI.
A R3169

EARN MORE MONEY—You can learn SOAP MAKING in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0/1/3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. HAWAID COLLEGE, Rawalpindi.
M MF

WANTED—A TUTOR, graduate with a knowledge of teaching in English, Elementary Mathematics, Hindi, Marathi Geography, Sanskrit, and reasonably fond of games for a boy 11 years old at Bhandara, Central Provinces. State terms and apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to Manager, Shrimant Ganpat Rao Pande's Estate, Mahal, Bhandara, Central Provinces. Interview can be arranged at applicant's expense. M. N. KHARE, Manager, Srimant Ganpat Rao Pande's Estate, Bhandara, C.P., 1st May, 1926.
26564

PHOTOGRAPHY.

LIFE-LIKE BROMIDE ENLARGEMENT 20" x 16". Rs. 3-12! Send PHOTOS, Groups. MATHER CO. Agra.
P R3168

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.

"Bombay Chronicle"

Hadows St., Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RELIABLE PARTY wants estate and property management, bill and rent collection. Moderate commission or contract arranged. Apply Box No. 1691, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3238

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—2 RESIDENCES, one of 2 rooms and kitchen, the other one big room and kitchen, 'Dias Lodge', ground floor, Cross Lane, Grant Road, near Station, for High Class Hindoos. Apply for rents, etc., within OWNER.
C R3242

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

MANGO and LICHI FRUITS—BIG, rose-scented Lichies 400, Rs. 4/—; 800 Rs. 7/8. BOMBAY KISHANBHOG, LANGRA 100 Rs. 9; 50 Rs. 5. Packing, freight extra. Price with order Send 1 anna stamp for a catalogue of the Grafts. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR FRUIT STORES No. 22, Darbhanga.
F R3220

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from the middle and APPLES, end of July, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit Apply to A. H. LEE, Pundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3162

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD,

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH. CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED

WANTED.—A PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY. Salary according to qualifications. Benefits of Provident fund.

The appointment will, in the first instance, be for one year only, with prospects of permanence thereafter Applications with copies of testimonials statement of academic qualifications, teaching experience, age, minimum salary required, etc. should reach the undersigned not later than 15th June, 1926.

SHIV NARAIN, B.A., LL.B.
Advocate High Court, Punjab
Honorary Secretary Committee of Management, Hindu College Delhi
26656

PUBLIC NOTICES

WARNING.

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD., Contractors for the Realignment of Bhore Ghat for the G. I. P. Railway, request the Residents and Visitors of Khandala to be careful to keep themselves away from the blasting operations that are going on and be on the look-out for warnings in connection with such operations.
26621

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of FIRE BRIGADE SUPERINTENDENT. Applicants must possess fair knowledge of English, Hindi and Mechanism. Starting pay Rs. 100 per month rising to Rs. 125 per month with an increment of Rs. 5 per month annually. The post is permanent and the engagement terminable after two months' notice on the part of the serving party. Apply with copies of testimonials to the INSPECTOR-GENERAL, State Police, INDORE CITY.
26636

NOTICE.

WANTED—Three experienced TEACHERS (1) B.A. with Sanskrit as optional, (2) UNDERGRADUATE with Persian, (3) B.Sc. for Chikhli High School, one year's binding is essential. Apply stating minimum pay and age to the MANAGER, Chikhli High School. Address: Chikhli, via Billimora, District Surat.
26687

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.

WANTED—4 "A" Grade and 5 "B" Grade ENGINE DRIVERS (with driver's certificates). Applicants should apply in person to the undersigned, with original certificates.

H. G. KEILY,
Ag. Chief Trans. Superintendent.
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 22-5-1926.
26685

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS RETURN COUPON TICKETS FOR HILL STATIONS.

ON and from the 5th June, 1926, 1st and 2nd Class Return Coupon Tickets will be issued to Kathgodam (for Nainital) from any station on this Railway distant over 250 miles from Kasganj over this Railway at 1½ fares up to Kasganj and at 2 single fares from Kasganj to Kathgodam over the R. and K. Railway.

The return journey coupons will be available for completion of the return journey up to the end of October, 1926.

Full particulars may be had on application to the Station Master or to the General Traffic Manager's Office.

H. P. BALL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1926.
26675

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NATHOO KANJI, a bachelor, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, in the employ of Vassonji Monji, residing at 3, Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

VALJI MUNJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, doing business as a Mukadam, residing at 3, Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-sixth day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty-six and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
For Registrar.
R. B. PATEL,

The 26th day of May, 1926.
Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C26683

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BHAIRAVNATH TUKARAM WAGH has agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned property situate at Girgaum Road near Cheera Bazar.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in the Central Bank Building Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date the purchase will be completed without regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid and all claims, if any, not so made known will be considered as waived and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Cheera Bazar, on the West side of Breach Canady Road, otherwise called Girgaum Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 127 and New No. 1016 and Old Survey No. 95 and New Survey No. 8155 Cadastral Survey No. 571 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street Nos. 480-482 and C Ward No. 2130 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Breach Canady Road or Girgaum Road on or towards the West by the property of Hirabai, wife of Aderji Pestonji Curranjia, on or towards the North by the property of Edulji Rutanji Mistri and on or towards the South by the property of Rahimtoola Rowji and the said hereditements are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1926.

LITTLE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
26681

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3778 of 1924.

WASANTRAO VINAYAK KATVI ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

ESUFALLI MAHOMEDALLY and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing the 11th day of December, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 11th day of June, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground described in the last Conveyance as Khoti land with the messuage tenement and building standing thereon, formerly admeasuring 4,420 square yards or thereabouts but now after a portion acquired for the road purposes believed to admeasure 3430 square yards or thereabouts little more or less situate, lying and being at Ville Parle, formerly Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, now in Bombay Suburban District, registered under Serial No. 15, Pot No. 1 and bearing Entry No. 1890 and Survey No. 16, Pot No. 1 and bearing Entry No. 190C, formerly in the registration District of Thana and Sub-District of Bandra, now in Bombay Suburban District and bounded formerly as follows:—On the North by the property of Rajaram Tookaram, on the South by a Gowan or public passage, on the East partly a Gowan or public passage and partly by the property of Rajaram Tukaram and on the West by a public passage and beyond it by the B.B. and C.I. Railway line and now as follows on the East by the land of being Plot No. 241 in the New Scheme and on the North, South and West by the public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C26604

"WONDERFUL FUTURE"

One year with full character, Re. 1; 5 years, Rs. 3. Send birth particulars or time of writing.
EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL,
Vizagapatam.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith. Emperor of India.

Re: Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of SESHMAL HAZARIMAL, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Money lender, residing at New Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay.. . Deceased.

Bai CHHOGIBAI, widow of Seshmal Hazarimal, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at New Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, for the use and benefit of Bhikamchand Seshmal, a minor under the age of 18 years and limited to his minority. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighteenth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 18th day of May 1926.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C26682

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 30th day of May, 1926, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at West Rehem Mansion, No. 1, Second Floor, Colaba Causeway, very valuable dining, drawing and bed room furniture, velvet lined drawing room suite, chesterfield suite, iron beds, gramophone with records, etc.

The property of W. J. Wilson, Esq., of Bombay Port Trust and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY!

AUCTION SALE OF 12 CASES EXQUI. SITE ITALIAN ARTIFICIAL SILK.

BUYERS, DO NOT MISS THIS!

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, under instructions from the famous Italian firm "Setexport" Milans, Italy:—

12 cases each 20 bundles beautiful Italian Artificial Silk. Quality 111 (C), 150, 170, 200, 300 deniers.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and balance within six days. Delivery to be taken on payment of balance.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MISTRY & CO.

BONAFIDE SALE ON VIEW. Property of A. G. Tydd, Esq., Goods Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway. Very rich and handsome made-to-order best and selected pieces of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, large telescopic sliding dining table, cabinets, hall clocks, electric gramophone, English piano by Lambert, carpets, rich chesterfield suites, marble electric hall lamps, American roll top table, English silverware, rich pictures, English canteen cutlery and ice chest, old china rich glass crockery by Mapin and Webb, and best platedware, patent charcoal stove with oven, Delhi buffaloes, Terrier bitch, African talking parrot, garden plants, corrugated sheets, fowl house with fowls, etc. Will be auctioned on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Carnac Bunder, Frere Road, near St. George's Hospital.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S ONE LOT OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WINES, CORD TYRES, AVON TUBES EMERY WHEELS, MOTOR LAMPS, ETC., AT HIS GODOWN AT BELL LANE, FORT.

By the order of K. M. Taleyarkhan Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of T. C. Anderson (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th May, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises of the said insolvent's godown at 17, Bell Lane, Fort the following:—

One lot of different kinds of wines, such as Bourgone Monsseux Beaune, Beaujolais, Macon, Chablis-Village, Italian and French Vermouth, Sparkling Moselle and Hock, Gordon's Dry Gin, Old Tom, Orange Bitters, Brandy, Gevery Chamberline, Pomard, Savigny Monsseux, etc., and Cord tyres, Avon tubes, emery wheels, varnishes, motor lamps, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT BANDRA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Contributory Mortgagees Messrs. Bejonji Sorabji Vakil and Madhavrao Shivshanker and on account and at the risk of Mr. Abdul Kayum Abdul Housein Pitawalla pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Contributory Mortgagees under an Indenture of Contributory Mortgage dated the 23th March, 1925 and made between Mr. Abdul Kayum Abdul Housein Pitawalla of the first part, Mr. Bejonji Sorabji Vakil of the second part and Mr. Madhavrao Shivshanker of the third part and free from an Indenture of First Mortgage, dated the 23rd February, 1925, and made between Mr. Abdul Kayum Abdul Housein Pitawalla of the one part and Mr. Tarmahomed Rowji and his wife Bai Fatmabai of the other part Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 30th May, 1926, the properties firstly and secondly described at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) and the property thirdly described at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

SALE AT 4 30 P. M. (S. T.)

FIRSTLY:—All that moiety or a piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Bombay Suburban, District Salsette, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 880 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 235, Pot Nos. part of 2 and 4, Entry Nos. 1607 and 1610 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East partly by the Tata Blocks and partly by the property of Hassanalli Cassam Pirmahomed, on or towards the West by the Turner Road and on or towards the North by the Tata Blocks and on or towards the South by the property of the Bandra Municipality.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the trees timber, etc., standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bandra on the Junction of Ghod Bunder Road and Turner Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban Division, and bearing Entry No. 268, Survey No. 60, Pot No. 12 and assessed at Rs. 1-8 and admeasuring 716 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Ghod Bunder Road, on or towards the North and West by the property of Ignatius De Monte and on or towards the South by the Turner Road.

SALE AT 5-30 P. M. (S. T.)

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Bandra Pakhadi Chapel Road, Taluka Salsette, Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 965 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 236, Pot No. part 1, Entry No. 754 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Survey No. 236, Pot No. 1 and beyond that by the land of Motiwala, on or towards the West by the land of Mr. J. D. Wadia bearing Survey No. 236, Pot No. 1, on or towards the North by the property of Mr. Alex Dis and on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Shapurji Dinshawji Dalas.

Private offers will be received.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Contributory Mortgagees, at their office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF 66 BALES WHITE DHOTIES SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th May, 1926, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Union Spinning and Weaving Mill, near Lower Parel Station and Currey Road Bridge on account of the Underwriters:

Ex. S. S. "JANUS"

66 Bales White Dhoties slightly damaged by water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Amazing Romance
Astounding Adventure

6-30 and 10 p. m
PATHE CINEMA,
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"THE MIRACLE MAN"
A Romance of under-world rogues who sought easy pickings and found them.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The most amazing Romance ever screened
GLORIA SWANSON
IN
Bluebeard's Eighth Wife.
A paramount Picture in 6 Reels.
The Story of a Modern Blue-Beard and the girl who put an end to his matrimonial Marathon.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
MIGHTY LAK A ROSE
A Symphony of life in the high and low places.

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda,
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
Will stage
AT THE RIPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY
ON
SATURDAY, 29th May at 8-30 P M
MENAKA
SUNDAY, 30th May at 3 P. M
M NAKA
RATES AS USUAL

TO-NIGHT
SHARDA FILM CO.
Presents
RATNA-MANJARI
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
Story—Full of Love and Stunts.
EXTRA ORDINARY TRICK SCENES
DON'T MISS IT.

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NASIK.—Mr. B. K. Mithasagarkar.
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PRANTIJ.—Mr Shah Ratilal Kachavlal.
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SIMLA.—Pohlomal, Manager, News Agency.
SURAT.—Mr. C. A. Kaji.
THANA.—Mr. Laxman R. Parelhi.
WADHWAN Jn.—Allibhoy Bhaimiya.
WARDHA.—Mr. M. B. Deshpande.
ALL THE RAILWAY STATION BOOK STALLS OF MESSRS. A H. WHEELER & CO. AND MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAMS LTD.

PRIMAPHONE
PORTABLE MODELS.

Primaphone Portable Models are compact and real Portables in their true sense In travelling by Rail or on Boardship or on Picnic they are your most enjoyable Travelling Companions. Built of solid wood polished in Oak, Mahogany or Walnut, protected with Nickelled Corners fitted with Leather covered Steel Handle; and two Nickelled Locks; with separate compartment for carrying 12 ten Inch Records; equipped with most reliable all steel Swiss Motor Nickelled Tonearm and Imperial Sound Box
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SHARE MARKET.

May 27.

To-day Mill Shares remain steady and strong Hyydwar was in good demand to Rs. 1022/8 we quote for Bombay Dying 90 1/4 Fazal 858/12 Pearl 482/8 Century 385 Nagpur is 518/12 Swadeshi 491/4 New Great 318/12 Bombay Cotton 315 Imperial Fully Paid 1655 Partly Paid 435 2nd pref. 44 3/4 Ord. 22/8.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up		Last Quotation Rs.	Divid	Rs.
Bank of India	..	50	2½	83
Baroda	..	50	4	80
Central Co-operative		50	7½	53
Central	.. ..	25	1½	27 8
Eastern	.. ..	£ 5	9p.c	80
Imperial	.. ..	500	40	1655
Imperial Contributory		125	10	435
Union	.. ..	4	..	3-6 XD

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE					
Bundi	.. ..	10	..	11	8
Central India Mining		10	4½	24	8
Indian Cement O.	..	350	..	36	4
Katni Cemet O.	..	100	..	47	8
Katni Cement D.	..	40	..	125	
Punjab Cement O	..	10	..	3	8
Shivrajpure	..	10	Y 7	7 40	12

RAILWAY COMPANIES				
Ahmedabad Prantij	..	500	11 p.c.	885
Amritsar Pattis	..	100	10 p.c.	145
Central Provinces	..	100	7½ p.c	117 8
Dhond Baramati	..	100	6 p.c.	89
Gujerat	..	100	5 p.c	92
Hoshiarpur Doab	..	100	5 p.c.	90
Larkana	.. ..	100	5 p.c.	77
Nandra Bhon	..	20	5 p.c.	81
Pachora Jamner	..	100	5 p.c.	78
Sara Sirajgunj	..	100	5 p.c.	95
Sialkot Narowal	..	100	5 p.c.	102
Sind Light	.. ..	100	5 p.c.	152
Tapti Valley	.. ..	500	8 p.c.	665 XD
Upper Sind Ligt.	..	100	4 p.c.	70

STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	.. ..	250	..	173 12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	.. ..	250	..	235
Scindia Steam	..	3—0—14—9-2		

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKIN ..					
Ahmedabad Electricity		100	5 p.c.	74	
Andhra Valley O.	..	1,000	..	655	
Andhra Valley P.	..	1,000	..	980	
Bombay Tramways O.		50	2-8	125	
Bombay Tramways P.		50	7 p.c.	64	8
Karachi Electricity	..	100	6	95	
Surat Electricity	..	100	..	62	
Tata Hydro-Elec O.		1,000	40	1022	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P		1,000	7 p.c.	965	
Tata Power O	..	1,000	..	473	12
Ta Power P.	..	1,000	..	725	

PRESS COMPANIES				
Akbar	.. ..	500	..	260
Fort	.. ..	475	..	175
Harvey & Sabapathy		500	20-35	930
Indian Cotton	.. ..	120	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing		250	..	215
New Bear	.. ..	500	80	830
New East India	..	1,000	..	1100
New Mohamed P	..	400	40	640
New Prince of Wales	..	500	61	740
Vohrah O.P.	.. ..	600	80	675

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	..	100	..	163 12
Belapur Co. Ltd	..	75	..	12
B. Burma I. Corporation Ltd.	.. ..	125	7-8	520
B. Burma I. Corporation New	.. ..	60	5	140
Burma Corporation	..	10	0-6	10
Bombay Uganda	..	80	4-12	52
British Burma Petroleum	..	Rs.	8 0-4-0	4-12
Indo-Burma Petroleum		100	..	200
Jost Engineering	..	50	7-8	75
Mckenzie	.. ..	100	30 p.c.	310
New Union Floor Mills		100	..	30
Port Canning	.. ..	1,000	50	680
Sardar Carbonic Gas		100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	..	150	6 p.c.y	124
Tata Iron Pref.	..	100	..	44 12
Tata Iron Debd.	..	30	..	4- 6
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	.. ..	75	..	22 8
Thooker	.. ..	50	..	125
Telephone	.. ..	50	1y	24 8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Empire of India	..	50	.2-8	700	
Jupiter	.. ..	15	..	4	
New India	.. ..	25	1y	18	12
Oriental Life	.. ..	50	30 p.c	865	
Vulcan	.. ..	10	0 8-0	3	
MILLS					
Ahmedabad Advance		100	10	410	X D
Alliance	.. ..	100	..	2	8
Apollo	.... ..	50	..	6	4
Assur Virjee	.. ..	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	.. ..	200	30	300	
Bombay Cotton O	..	100	15	315	
Bombay Cotton P	..	10	5 p.c.	5	
Bombay Dyeing etc		250	25y	501	4
Bombay Industrial	..	100	..	11	
Bombay Woollen	..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	.. ..	250	10	325	
Bradbury P	.. ..	250	7 p.c	175	
Branch Prince Coonoo	..	250	..	35	
Century	.. ..	100	20y	385	
Central India O.	..	100	16	518	12
Central India P	..	500	5 p.c.	427	8
Ceylon	.. ..	100	..	45	
ColabaLand & Mill		100	..	133	12
Goodis	.. ..	100		140	
Oriental	.. ..	100	0-	191	4
Currimbhoy	.. ..	250	..	300	
David	.. ..	500	..	350	
Dawn	.. ..	250	40	660	
Diamond O.	.. ..	100	..		
E.D. Sassoon United O		10	0	0 14	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pab ney		250	nil	220	
Edward Sassoon	..	200	nil	130	
Elphinstone O.	..	100	..	20	8
Empero. Edward	..	500	..	275	
Fazulbhoy	..	250	75	858	12
Finlay	.. ..	100	nil	115	
Framjee Pest	..	1,000	..	570	
Globe	..	100		25	
Gokak	.. ..	100	5	107	8
Gold Mohur	..	100	..	5	
Hindoostan	.. ..	1,000	100	1400	
Indian Bleaching etc		100	8	141	4
Indian Manufacturing		1,000	(8)	1050	
Indore-Malwa United		100	12	386	4
Indian Woollen	..	50	..	9	8
Jamshed O.	.. ..	250	..	65	
Kastoorchand	..	500	..	514	
Khandesh	.. ..	1,000	200	2200	
Khatau Makanjee	..	100	Nil	100	
Kilachand	.. ..	25	..	3	8
Kohinoor	.. ..	500	..	1050	
Lakshmi Cotton	..	1,000	150	4900	
Madhor Scindia	..	100	..	18	
Madhowji Dharamsi	..	100	..	86	4
Madras United	..	250	15	460	
Manockjee Petit	..	1,000	100	1800	
Mathradas	.. ..	100	..	120	
Meyer Sassoon	..	100	..	86	4
Moraljee Goculdas	..	1,000	60	2150	
New City of Bombay		100	nil	140	
New Great Eastern	..	200	10y	318	12
Osmanshahi (100)	..	75	..	70	
Pearl	.. ..	250	12	487	8
Phoenix	.. ..	100	10	410	
Planet	.. ..	100	..		
Premier	.. ..	100	.	37	8
Sassoon Cotton	..	100	..	18	
Sassoon Silk	.. ..	500	..	575	
Sholapur	.. ..	1,000	250	7450	
Simplex	.. ..	250	..	126	4
Sir Shapurji Broacha		100	..	40	
Standard	.. ..	500	40	1225	
Swadeshi	.. ..	100	18	491	4
Swan	.. ..	100	nil	130	
Tata Mill O.	.. ..	500	..	100	
Vishnu Cotton O.	..	500	90	1900	
Vishnu P.	.. ..	500	35	540	
Western India Spng.		1,000	100	750	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.				
Ahmedabad	.. ..			410
Bombay Cotton	.. .. ..			320
Bombay Dyeing	893-15	903-12	896-4	901-4
Century	377 8	387-8	377-8	385
Central India ..	515	521-4	515	518-12
Colaba Land ..	127-8	133-12	127-8	133-12
Crescent	.. ..			191-4
Edward Sassoon	.. .. ..			130
Fazulbhoy ..	856 4	861-4	856-4	858-12
Finaly	.. .. ..			117-8
Globe	.. .. ..			25
Gokak	.. ..			105
Indian Bleaching	.. ..		181-4	XD.
Indore Malwa ..	.. .. ..			386-4
Kohinoor ..	.. .. ..			1050
Madhowjee ..	.. .. ..			88-12
Mathuradas ..	.. .. ..			120
Meyer Sassoon ..	.. .. ..			86-4
Mysore	.. .. ..			105
New Great ..	313-12	320	313-12	318-12
Pearl	480	486-4	480	486-4
Pabany	.. .. ..			230
Phoenix	.. .. ..			410
Simplex				126-4
Swadeshi ..	493-12	495	491-4	491-4
Swan Mills ..	.. .. ..			130
Tata Mill ..	.. .. ..			100

MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock ..	.. ..			163-12
Bombay Steam ..	.. .. ..			173-12
Tram Co., Ord.		125	125-10	125 125
Bundi Cement	.. .. ..			11-8
Central India Mining	.. .. ..			24-8
Indian Cement	.. .. ..			38
Katni Cement Ord.	.. .. ..			47-5
Shivrajpur	.. .. ..			40-8
Tata Hydro	1010	1022-8	1007-8	1022 8
Tata Ironand steel Ordy		22-8	23 22-8	22-8
Tata Iron and steel		46 4	48 12 46-4	47-8

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, May 27.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay):—

		Rs.	As.	Ps
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.—				
Standard	Per lb.	1	2	0
Century	,,	1	1	6
Hindustan	,,	1	1	9
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	2	6
Phoenix	,,	1	2	6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	1	9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	1	6
Kaliamardan	,,	1	1	9
Daud Sahib	,,	1	1	0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No 5202|5303:—				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	3	0
Hindustan	,,	1	2	0
David Mill	,,	1	2	9
Apollo	,,	1	2	6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—				
Swan Finlay	,,	1	2	0
Gold Mohor	,,	1	0	6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in.—				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb	1	1	6
Spring (Merchant)		1	1	0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	0	9
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	0	6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	1	0
Sakunthala	,,	1	0	9
Sundari Brand	,,	1	0	9
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	3	0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	[illegible]	
Century	,,	1	2	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	7	0
Century	,,	1	1	6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	[illegible]	
1386 Tata	,,	3	3	0
CHECK GREY DRILL 8 lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4	6	0
Jamshed	,,	4	6	0
Century	,,	4	12	0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	4	12	8
Hindustan No. 902		5	0	0
BLEACHED CHECK:—				
Kasturchand	,,	5	14	0
BLACK CHECK:—				
5800 Sholapur	,,	11	8	0
SARRUN No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8	12	0
Hindustan	,,	9	0	0
E. D. Rachael		7	8	
SALITA:—				
Century	Per lb.	1	0	6
Textile	,,	1	0	3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	0	9
STRIPED SARIS Yards 19.—				
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2	11	0
777 Crescent	,,	2	10	0
DUKDI Yards 18 18 14:—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	5	6
Great	,,	1	5	0
Phoenix	,,	1	5	6

The Joy of Life.

The children love a romp with Mother! She is always so jolly and bright, and could chase them all day without ever getting tired.

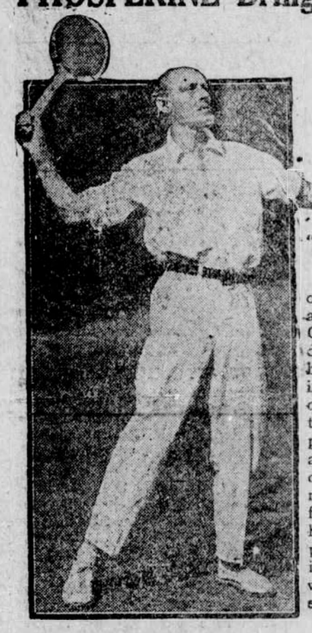
It is "that Kruschen feeling" again! *Every morning* she tips into her cup of tea just enough Kruschen Salts to cover a silver 4-anna piece. She cannot taste it that way. It is Kruschen that keeps her so cheerful and energetic, always ready for work or play.

The children take it too! Half the quantity that Mother takes is enough for them. Kruschen Salts clear the body of all impurities, correct constipation, and make headaches and tiredness disappear as if by magic.

Try it. Learn the daily Kruschen habit, and you will know the secret of joyous health. Get a bottle of Kruschen Salts to-day.

Kruschen Salts
GOOD HEALTH FOR AN ANNA A WEEK.
Obtainable from all chemists, stores and bazaars.

PHOSFERINE Brings Out Best Form



F. W. Donisthorpe, Lawn Tennis Professional, Champion of Great Britain and Holder of the Hundred Guinea Trophy for 1924 *writes:*—

"I PUT down the success of my play this year entirely to the regular use of Phosferine on occasions when it has been necessary to bring out my best form. Coaching as I do for nine hours a day, not only during the summer but throughout the long winter evenings by artificial light, tends to make one's play somewhat listless, but the extraordinary energy and nerve producing powers of Phosferine are capable of adding the virile dash of the amateur to the machine-like accuracy of the professional player, who is for ever hitting the ball on scientific principles. Wimbledon will not see all its Challenge Cups taken abroad when the Phosferine Professionals enter for the Championships!"

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. It makes you eat better and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children

PHOSFERINE
The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain-fag
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism

Malaria, Headache, Anæmia, Sciatica

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.

PROPRIETORS: ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED, Ludgate Hill, London, England. Indian Depot: P.O. Box 431, BOMBAY.

Get your eyes examined by us and Save Your Consultation Fees.

To avoid mistakes please note our address carefully.

We give services of a qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon holding exceptional testimonials from the world-renowned Royal London (Moorfield) Ophthalmic Hospital for which we charge nothing.

Our charges are very moderate; our work prompt and accurate

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & COMPANY,
(ORIGINAL FIRM.)
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
71, Esplanade Road, Opp. Bombay Club. - Fort, Bombay.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, May 27.

A further advance of 7 points in old crop and 6 to 2 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on some buying. Liverpool has been reported points up.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., Agents, Messrs. M. and B. Stern, have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"The weekly weather report of the United States Agricultural Bureau states that the weather for the week has been favourable, the progress has been fair, the stands are irregular, the drought in the interior and East Belt is unbroken."

The following private estimates on the condition of the present crop are to hand to-day:—

Jay and Co. 72 per cent. Wathius Bureau 71 per cent.

Last year's figure published by the U. S. Bureau giving the condition of the crop to 25th May, 1925, was 76.6. This year the U. S. Government will not publish any "condition" figure until 2nd July.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 26th instant as under:—

"Our revised estimate of acreage is 2½ per cent. decrease. Our estimate of condition is 69.8 per cent. Growth generally backward. Outlook slightly unfavourable."

In sympathy with a further advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning about a rupee higher with Broach July-August at Rs. 344½, and eased to Rs. 343½ on Shroffs selling. Around this level Commission Houses were buyers and the market closed steady at Rs. 345. At the close of the sessions Japanese Houses were buyers. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 344¾ and declining to Rs. 344 on selling by Commission and Japanese Houses closed steady at Rs. 344½.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 323½ and closed steady at Rs. 325. Shroffs were moderate sellers whilst Commission and Japanese Houses were buyers. F. G. Bengal July opened at Rs. 259 and touching Rs. 258½ closed steady at Rs. 260.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATION

6 p.m.

	Bombay, May 27.
Fully Good Broach April/May	344½
Fully Good Bengal July	258½
Fine Oomra July	324½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 27.

M G Bengal—Superfine 277, Fine 262, F Good 252, Good 244.

M G Surat—Superfine 409, Fine 404, F Good 394, Good 384.

M G Oomra No. 3—Superfine 329, Fine 319, F Good 304.

M G Central Provinces No. 1—Superfine 364, Fine 354, F Good 339.

M G Central Provinces No. 2—Superfine 352, Fine 342, F Good 327.

M G Broach No. 2—Superfine 352, Fine 344, F Good 336, Good 328.

M G Southerns—F Good 317, Good 307, F G Fair 297.

M G Punjab-American—Superfine 360, Fine 352, F Good 344, Good 336.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 27.

Fully Good Broach July/August	345
Fully Good Bengal July	260
Fine Oomra July	325

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 27.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours endin 6 p.m. on 26th May, 1926:—

	Bales.
Cotton	8,081
	Cwts.
Wheat	25,763
Linseed	29,232
Rape, etc.	1,824
Gingellyseed	63
Poppyseed	952
Groundnuts	1,426
Castorseed	8,382
Rice	2,300
Myrabollams	2,831
Cottonseed	10,867
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	5,696
Juwar	7,957
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajri	4,465
	Tons.
Coal	8,604

A COMBINATION FOR THE RICH TO BECOME MANLY AND HEALTHY
ANANGA PROBHA YAKUTI
is the best nerve tonic for overworked and used up energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old a hopeless impotent. This is the leading tonic of the day. Price Rs. 10 for 30 Pills.
ANANGA PROBHA OIL.
An exernal liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation in the most hopeless impotent. Rs. 15 for a Tola.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,
177 (B.), Harrison Road, Calcutta.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay May 27th

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh		2,88,458	2,890,10
Central India	538	3,58,987	3,21,815
Barsi and Nagas	443	2,10,188	1,94,451
Hyderabad-Gaorani	2	72,806	94,997
Berar	854	4,67,223	5,59,095
Central Provinces	221	2,41,193	2,53,225
Total Oomras	2,058	16,38,860	17,13,352
Dholera	1,067	2,44,145	2,27,850
N.W. Provinces		1,27,976	1,31,146
Rajputana	580	99,925	68,306
Sind-Punjab	476	2.84.948	3,54-705
Broach	279	3,14,385	4,70,558
Coompta & Dharwar	2-437	93,584	1.07.058
Westerns-Northerns	1,184	62,400	63,908
Cocanada		1,966	1,258
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		30,007	22,744
Persian		3.818	4.062
American		15.133	9,649
Egyptian and African		56,872	44,102
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,147	3,487
Total	8,081	29,75,097	32,22,203

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 20th May This year	Last year
Europe	748	4,62,286	5,54,187
Japan & China	5,650	14,94,545	14,83-794
Coast Ports		21,596	17,682
Up-country by Rail		73,451	12,561
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		26.380	16,257
Total	6,398	20,78,258	20,84,481

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 27.

Bengal Superfine M G	275/80	.....
Bengal Fine M G	260/65	.....
Bengal F G M G	250/55	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	260	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	245/50	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	255/60	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	340/45	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	337/45	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	330/35	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	335/40	.....
Arvi Fine M G	335/40	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	305/15	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	305/15	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	280/90	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	280/90	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	340/45	.....
Broach F G M G	330/35	.....
Muthia Fine M G	270/80	.....
Muthia F G M G	260/70	.....
Dharwar	.....	.....
Coompta M G	350/65	.....
Westerns M G	310/20	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	360/65	.....
Cambodia F G M G	385	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	390/400	.....
Kadi-Viramgaon F G M G	325/30	.....
Dholkera F G M G	320/30	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATION

Bombay, May 27.

Jute:—Albion 425, Alliance 410, Anglo India 355, Auckland 189, Barnagore 144, Bally 142, Birla 6/10, Belvedere 395, Budge-Budge 405, Caledonian 480, Chapdani 135, Clive 28/27/10, Craig 4/12, Cheviot 215, Dalhousie 303, Delta 437/8, Empire 43 Fort Gloster 709/700, Fort William 229/8, Gondalpara 715, Gourepore 594, Hukumchand 8/14, Hooghly 70, Howrah 34, Kamarhatty 482/8, Kankanarrah 404, Kelvin 720, Kinnison 864/8 Lansdowne 212 Lawrence 510, Lothian 340, Naihati 360, National 25/12, New Central 470, Northbrook 43, Nudea 40, Orient 168, Presidency 6/8, Reliance 53, Standard 335, Union 477/8, Waverly 6, Hessian 14/2, Jute 76/12.

Cotton:—Agra United 19, Bowaria 235, Dumbar 149,.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/10, Burma Corp. 10/8, I. I.Still 5/10, Scindia Steam 8/12, Thorrey Croft 1/12, Imperial Bank 1645, Imperial Conty 432.

Remarks:—Jute shares opened strong and closed irregular. The Miscellaneous section remained unchanged.

COTTON.

Liverpool, May 26.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	100 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	Nil.
Mid. Americans Spot	10.37
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis	17.00
October	17.63
January	17.44
New Orleans 9 a.m.:—	
July	17.70
October	17.15

COTTON ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, May 26.

Scinde Good	6.80
Scinde Fully Good	7.10
Scinde Fine	7.40
Bengal Good	6.90
Bengal Fully Good	7.20
Bengal Fine	7.50
Oomra, Good	7.60
Oomra Fully Good	7.90
Oomra, Fine	8.20
Broach Good	8.20
Broach Fully Good	8.60
Broach Fine	9.00

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

New York, May 26.

Futures at New York:—	
July	18.40.—.07
October	17.64—.05
December	17.55—.04
January	17.48—.06

Liverpool, May 26.

Cotton Deliver y Mid. Uplands G. O.C. Liverpool:—	
July	9.64—.05
October	9.31—.05
December	9.23—.05
January	9.20—.05

COTTON. OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, May 26.

May	9.86+.04
July	9.62+.03
October	9.28+.02
January	9.17+.02
March	9.18+.02

EGYPTIAN.

London, May 26.

July	15.70+.03
November	15.40+.03

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 26.

May	15.97—.30
June	15.67—.15
July	15.52—.15
August	15.52—.15
September	15.42—.08
October	15.42—.05
November	15.22—.15
December	15.12—.15
January	15.02—.15
February	1497—.15
March	14.92—.15
April	14.92—.15
May	14.87—.15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 26.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—	
May	9.88+.06
June	9.72+.05
July	9.64+.05
August	9.50+.06
September	9.40+.05
October	9.31+.05
November	9.23+.05
December	9.23+.05
January	9.20+.05
February	9.19+.05
March	9.20+.04
April	9.18+.04
May	9.18+.04

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York May 26.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 6,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Continued 1,000

Futures at New York:—

July	18.40+.07
October	17.64+.05
December	17.55+.04
January	17.48+.06
Spot Cotton at New York	18.90+.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17.96—.08
Futures at New Orleans July	17.71
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	17.16+.06
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	20 1/4.
Demand Bills	4.86.06.

WHEAT.

London, May 26.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs. 54/6 May/June Paid and Buyers.

Rozario Santa Fe—58 1/2 lbs. 53/6 May June. Sellers.

Tone:—Firm. Fair enquiry.

Australian 58/6 May/June. Paid and Buyers.

Choice White Karachi 57/3 May/June. Sellers.

Soft Red Karachi:—56/6 May/June. Value.

Tone:—Firm. Fair enquiry.

Cargo, Baril 61lbs. 54/6 May 12th. B/L Paid.

SEEDS.

London, May 26.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—

£14 3/4 May/June. Offered.

£14 3/4 June/July. Paid.

Cottonseed Bombay £8 May/June. Sellers

Castorseed Bombay £17 1/8 May/June. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay £17 7/16. May/June. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £20 7/8 May/June. Nominal.

Rapeseed, Toria per ton £ 21 1/4 May/June. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore per ton £19 3/4 May/June. Nominal.

Rapeseed, Iellow Cawnpore £21 1/2 May June, Sellers.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

July	18.42
October	17.66
January	17.44
New York Noon Call:—	
July	18.39

LINSEED.

London, May 26.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—

16 5/8 May/June. Sellers.

16 5/8 June/July. Sellers.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—

29/10 1/2 June/Aug. Buyers.

30/6 Sept/Dec. Buyers.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 26.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—

15/6 July/Sept. Sellers.

15/6 Oc/Dec. Sellers.

15/9 Jan/Mar. Sellers.

Fine White Java C and F Bombay 15/8½ July/Sept Sellers.

Finee White Java C. and F Karachi 15/9 1/4 July/Sept. Sellers.

Tone:—Firm with a fair business.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, May 27.

Java Ready Sugar as well as Forward prices are unchanged around yeysterday's closing price-levels. B. R. B. Beet Sugar (Ready) prices record a drop of about an anna per cwt. May Shipment prices also register a drop of about 2 to 3d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 17/2 per cwt.

Shipment June Sh. 16/1 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment July-September Sh. 15/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment October-December Sh. 15/5 per cwt. F. B. H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 16/15 per cwt.

Shipment May Sh. 16/8 per cwt. F. B. H.

Belgian Beet Sugar:—

Shipment May Sh. 16/5 per cwt. F. B. H.

German Beet Sugar:—

Shipment May Sh. 16/7 per cwt. F. B. H.

British Granulated Sugar:—

S. S. Moriya Sh. 17 per cwt. F. B. H.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, May 26.

Cardiff to Bombay 16/6

RUBBER.

London, May 26.

Para Up River Fine Spot 19 3/4 July/Aug. Value.

Tone:—Easier.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 20 1/2 Buyers. 20 3/4 Sellers.

Tone:—Eased owing to weak eastern advices. Business moderate.

METALS.

London, May 26.

English best Selected Copper £69.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £56 5/16.

Copper Braziers £73 3/4.

Yellow Metal 68 3/4.

Hard Spelter 30 1/4.

Corrugated Sheets £15 5/8.

METAL REPORT.

Tin Block £266.

BBAY-CHINA-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, May 27.

Shapurji	No. 6½	0	7	0
Finix	No. 6½	0	7	3
Kilachand	No. 8½	0	8	6
David	No. 10½	0	9	0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	8	3
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	8	6
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0	9	0
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0	9	3
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	9	6
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	10	9
Japan	No. 20	0	12	0
Japan	No. 32	1	1	3
Japan	No. 40	1	3	0
Japan	No. 42½	1	4	9

GOLD.

Bombay, May 27.

Ready:—21/9.

Vaida Visak—Opening 21/8/6.

Vaida Jeth—Opening 21/8/9.

Vaida Asad—Opening 21/8.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 27.

Vaida Visak—Opening 68/9.

Ready:—68/10.

Vaida Jeth—Opening 68/6.

SHARES.

London, May 26.

Hongkong Bank	£128 1/2
Chartered Bank	£20 5/8
National Bank	£46 3/4
P. and O. Bank	£9 1/4
Eastern Bank	£5 15/16

WEATHER,

SIMLA, May 27.

The western disturbance has given light rain in the extreme north and numerous duststorms in the plains of North-west India.

The weather is becoming normal in the North of the Arabian Sea and head of Bay.

Thunderstorms are reported from south of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been local in Lower Burma, Assam, Kashmir, the North-west Frontier Province, and South-east Madras while a few have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal and the North Punjab.

Chief amounts are:—Narayanganj and Mymensingh one inch; and Trichinopoly three-quarters.

Forecast:—No large change.—A.P.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 27.

B C RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.

Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.

Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Francs 1040.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1110.

Bank's buying D D Frcs 1095.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 130

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 153¾.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 200½.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 276½.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dols 4.86-9/16.

London—Paris Frcs 149.00.

London—Switzerland Frcs 25.10.

London—Brussels Frcs 153.00.

London—Rome Liras 129.00.

London—Berlin Marks 20.39

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange market quiet—steady.

London, May 26.

Tele. Transfer 1/5 15/16.

Bar Gold £4/4/10.

Bar Silver Spot 29 15/16. Quietly steady.

London, May 26.

Rentes 3 per cent 47 1/ 4.

Bar Silver (Spot) 29 15/16.

Bar Silver 2 months hence 29 15/16.

Closing Tone of Silver:—Business small. Market closed quietly steady.

Interest day to day loans 4 3/8.

Interest 7 days market loans 4.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, May 26.

Stockholm	18.17
Oslo	22.44
Amsterdam	12 09 5/4
Switzerland	25.13
Prague	164.31

London, May 25.

Exchange Belgium	148.87
Exchange Athens	362.50

New York May 26.

Demand Bills 4.86.06.

London, May 26.

Exchange on London in Paris 149.75.

Exchange on London in Germany 20.42 7/8.

Exchange on London in Italy 130.00

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 27.

3 Months 4—5/16 per cent.

6 Months 4—5/16 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent

Money Call 3—1/2 per cent.

1 Month 3 per dent.

3 Months 3 per cent.

6 Months 3 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 26.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 5/16.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 5/16.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 3 3/4.

Rentes 5 per cent 10 3/4.

STOCKS ETC.

London, May 26.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £87 1/2 unchgd.

Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93 1/8 unchgd.

War Loan 5 p c 1929/47 £100 1/2 unchgd.

Conversion Loan £76 1/8—1/16.

Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £104 1/4

Indian Loan 7 pc. £104 1/2+1/4.

Consols 2½ p.c 56 1/4+1/8

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. 57 unchgd.

Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) 74+1/4.

Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 62 3/4 unchgd.

BULLION

Bombay, May 27.

Sovereigns Ready 13/7/9.

Sovereigns Forward 13/7/9.

National Bank Bar Gold 21/12/3.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/8/3.

Bar gold forward Rs. 21/8/3.

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/8/9.

Bar silver ready Rs. 68/10/0.

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/9/0.

Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/8/0.

London, May 26.

Bar gold ready s. 84.10.

Silver ready d. 29.15.

Silver forward d. 29-15.

TONE OF SILVER—

Quiet and steady. Very little business doing. China was buyer at lower rate.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 27.

Bussano, Harrison, Hull

Scindia, Mathews, Liverpool

Baroda, Maclean, Busrah

DEPARTURES.

May 28.

Armanistan, Hopkerk, Jeddah.

Hamburg, Orikara, Kobe.

Iserlohn, Paoschburg, Genoa.

Varsova, Watson, Busrah.

LOADING.

May 27.

Steamer Scindia for Liverpool.

Steamer Borneo Maru for Kobe.

Steamer C/Dunedin for Calcutta.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, May 27.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Gharinda, 3212, Karachi, 29/5, M M and Co.

2 China, 4173, London, 5/6, M M and Co.

3 Clan Ranald, 3446, NF, 4/6, J Finlay and Co.

4 Cape York, 3117, Karachi, 28/5, I Edwards Ltd.

5 C Dunedin, 4925, Calcutta, 29/5 F F Campbell and Co.

6 Lanterfels, 3849, Karachi, N F, L Edwards Ltd.

7 C Bristol, 4345, Karachi, 1/6, K Nipon and Co.

8 Ridderkerk 3174 Rotterdam 3/6 E D Sassoon and Co.

11 Muroran Maru, 3257, Japan, 29/5, N Y Kaisha.

12 C/Agra 3116, NF, NF, F F Campbell and Co.

13 Jserlohu, 2145, Genoa, 28/5, T Morrison and Co.

14 Cracovia, 4,566, Trieste, 1/6, L T and M Italiana.

15 Delta, 4739, Aden, 29/5, M M and Co.

16 War Krishna, 3521, Abadan, N.F., Grahams Tdg. Co.

J End George Lloyd, 1142, NF, NF, Bombay Dev Dept.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Scindia, 3281, Liverpool, N F, Graham's Tdg. Co.

10 Shakuntala, 282, N F, 27/5, R Purshottam and Co.

15 Bankura, 1905, P Gulf, 2/6, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Gambada 2252, Rangoon, 28/5, M M and Co.

B Alipore, 3,241, Japan, 1/6, M M & Co.

C/R Hamburg Maru 3159 Osaka 28/5 O S Kaisha.

H Padma, 298, Karachi, 27/5, Bombay Steamship.

K Armanestan, 3,230, Karachi, 27/5, Nemazee and Co.

L/M Hatipara 4893, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.

N Homefield, 3223, Calcutta, 29/5, M M and Co.

P Nour-el-Bahr, 199, N F, N F, Merchant [illegible]

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 27.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/13.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs 96.

5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 102/8.

5 per cent Loan 1935 Rs. 102/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs 104/10.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs 109/13.

5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free 1928 Rs. 108/4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs 102/12.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs 103/12.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs 108/4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 108/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 109/6.

6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 115/8.

4 per cent Port Trust 1974 Rs. 89.

4 per cent Municipal 1974 Rs 88/8.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 88/8.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 117.

6 per cent Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 105.

Tone of Market:—Rather easy due to profit-taking.

The "Ideal" for the home & travelling.
Descriptive Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER
The new Model oan Cook more Rice & Iddalys
Large Stock can be seen at our Agents at BOMBAY.
G. S. RANADE & CO., GIRGAON.
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO
P. O. Basavangudi,
(Bangalore City.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGEGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

S.S. "Razmak" with English mails of May 13 due at 5 a.m.

M.A. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 29.

The s. s. Delta with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDEN.

The band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A. F. I., will play music at the Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta Garden to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A select programme of Indian music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. Call. sign 2 FV, Wave-length 387 metres.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from Bombay of the 22nd instant arrived at Aden at 6-30 p.m. on the 26th instant and left there at 10 p.m. the same day.

UDICHYA TOLAK HITVARDHAK MANDAL.

A monthly meeting of the above Mandal will be held on Sunday (the 30th instant) at 7 p.m. at Vaidya Vamanrao Dinanath's Dispensary, Bhuleshwar, opposite the Church.

GENERAL MEETING OF NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

A general meeting of the volunteers of the different Volunteer Corps and the Hindustani Seva Dal will be held at the "Congress House", 414, Girgaum Back Road, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Monday (the 31st instant), for arranging the programme to organise the forthcoming General Elections.

POSTAL NOTICES.

The De Lisle Road Post Office will be removed on the 1st June, 1926, from the present building to another building belonging to Mr. Madhavji Jesang, situated on the De Lisle Road.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s. s. "Cracovia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, the 1st proximo.

VOLUNTEERS AND ELECTIONS.

All those National Volunteers of the different Volunteer Corps and workers of the other organisations, who are willing to assist and give their voluntary services for the forthcoming General Elections, are requested to see the members of the Election Propaganda Sub-Committee at the "Congress House", 414, Girgaum Back Road, on Monday (the 31st instant), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) sharp.

ANNUAL FEAST OF THE HOLY CROSS.

The Blessing Ceremony and the Annual Feast of the Holy Cross, the only ancient relic, left after the removal of the old Gloria Church at Mazagon, now re-erected on the new site offered by the Bombay Port Trust at Hospital Lane, Mazagon, will be celebrated to-morrow (Saturday) at 7.30 p.m. (S. T.), and also two masses will be said for the welfare of the subscribers at Gloria Church, Byculla, to-day (Friday) at 7 a.m. (S. T.), and at Rosary Church, Mazagon, on Saturday, at 6-45 a.m. (S. T.). All Catholics are earnestly requested to attend the Blessing Ceremony, Devotion and the masses.

BOMBAY COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION.

A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by reason of the resignation of Sir Leslie Hudson, Kt., a member elected to the said Legislative Council by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency, the Local Government has appointed the dates for filling up the vacancy:—

Tuesday (1st June) for nomination of candidates.

Wednesday (2nd June) for scrutiny of nominations.

Thursday (17th June), 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., for voting.

Friday (18th June), 12 noon, at the headquarters office of the Returning Officer, for counting of votes.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF TELEPHONE CALLS.

The following reduction in the rates of Trunk Telephone Calls are announced by the Director of Telegraph Engineering, Bombay:—

The Government of India have sanctioned the Trunk service at one half of the standard rate for night-service between 21 hours, repeat 21 at night, and 8 hours, repeat 8 in the morning, on all Telephone Trunks, subject to the condition that no trunk fee is to be charged at less than six annas. This order is to take effect from 1st June, 1926, and will remain in force at present for one year.

This will cancel any existing orders regarding hours during which half rates are now applied.

HEALTH CLASSES FOR WOMEN.

The Standing Committee of the National Baby Week and Health Week, Bombay, has arranged a special class to train volunteers in health hints. A very comprehensive course of 12 weekly lectures has been drawn up which will include subjects such as prematernity, maternity, first-aid and home nursing, malaria, tuberculosis, water borne diseases, etc., etc. The first series of lectures will be delivered at the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, on every Saturday at 3 p.m., commencing from 5th June by Dr. W. Patil, L.M.S. Admission is free and open to all ladies above 18 years. The Committee will present five prizes to the most regular and efficient students of the class after a special competitive examination. All intending volunteers may apply to Dr. S. W. Patul, Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar, or to Dr. Socrates Noronha, 66, Lamington Road, Bombay.

LATE MR. M. J. VAKIL

A reference was made by the Vacation Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, Mr. J. P. DeQuodros, on his resuming seat on Wednesday last, touching the demise of an old pleader and a judge, Mr. Manchashanker Jivanram Vakil. Mr. DeQuodros tendering his condolence on behalf of the Bench, said that those who had the privilege of coming in contact with the deceased both as a pleader and a Judge had cherished great respect for him. As a pleader he deservedly occupied a high place. He had kept up the best traditions of the Bar which were established and maintained by his distinguished predecessors. He enjoyed great popularity on account of his wide knowledge of law, quick grasp and genial temper.

Mr. Sorab Dady Burjor Pleader associated himself with what Mr. DeQuodros said and added that the deceased was a link between the Bar of his day and the Bar that had passed. He was a friend of the junior section of the Bar.

THE CEYLON DIRECTORY

The "Ceylon Observer" Press has issued, as usual, the Ferguson's Ceylon Directory for the year 1926 compiled by the staff of the "Ceylon Observer". The Directory contains useful information on almost all important subjects and special attention seems to have been given in bringing the information up-to-date regarding merchants, companies, factories and connected statistics. Information temporarily omitted from previous volumes has not been restored and a section for women has been added to the Directoy of Addresses, which renders the publication a very helpful reference book to mercantile firms, newspaper and other public offices.

IN PLACE OF SIR P. THAKURDAS.

The Secretary, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, writes:—

Mr. Vithaldas Kanji of Messrs Vassanji Khimji and Sons is declared duly elected a representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Bombay Port Trust in place of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas who is likely to be absent for about two months more.

CONGRATULATION TO MR, DHORAJIWALA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A special meeting of the Memon Association, Rajkot, was held on 23rd instant to congratulate Mr. M. O. Dhorajiwala. Mr. Abubakar Haji Ibrahim presided over the meeting.

Opening the proceedings, Mr. Abdulkarim Esmail Vadivala, Secretary Memon Association, spoke on the object of the meeting and moved the following resolution:—This meeting congratuiates Mr. M. O. Dhorajiwala upon his having been acquitted by Mr. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and expresses satisfaction at the thorough justice of the benign British Government.

The resolution was passed.

The following resolution was also passed:

"This meeting appeals His Highness the Maharaja Thakore Sahib Bahadur Gondal to reconsider the case, show mercy and give justice to the seven persons sentenced to seven years' imprisonment on the charge of treason, and thus earn the blessings from the subjects of Kathiawar."

LONDON & LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

The annual report of this Company for the year 1925 shows the following results:—

FIRE:

Premiums £3,277,878 as compared with £3,043,407, in 1924, and a corrected profit of £477,911 or (14.58 per cent.)

ACCIDENT:

Premiums £1,913,503 as compared with £1,695,966 in 1924, and a corrected profit of £168,572 or (8.81 per cent.)

MARINE:

Premiums £1,133,404, as compared with £1,006,764 in 1924, and a corrected profit of £108,908 or (9.61 per cent.)

The total premiums amount to £6,324,785 as compared with £5,836,136 in 1924.

FUNDS:

£200,000 out of the Fire Profits have been transferred to the Additional Reserves, and also £100,000 out of the Marine Profits, in addition there is a forward balance of £1,451,862 against £1,219,870.

The Dividend for the year has been increased by 1/—, making 15/— against 14/— in the previous year.

The total Reserve Funds, excluding Capital Paid Up, stand at £8,199,746, or an increase of £744,924 over the previous year.

The 'London and Lancashire' has had a Branch Establishment in Bombay for over 35 years.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION.

REACHES JEDDAH.

The Central Khilafat Committee of India has issued the following message to the Press:—

Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, the Secretary of the Khilafat Delegation to the Hedjaz wires from Jeddah, dated 25th May.

"Khilafat, Bombay.—Landed safely. Only two Bokharis died. All well. Motoring Mecca tomorrow.—Shuaib."

SMOKING IN TRAMCAR.

A HINDU FINED.

Before Mr. N. T. Jungalvala, Sixth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police court, Mr. B. S. Chiney, Prosecuting Officer of the B. E. S. and T. Co., Ltd., prosecuted a passenger named Madhavdas Gordhandas for smoking on an unauthorised bench and assaulting and insulting the conductor of the car. On the accused pleading guilty His Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 5.

BULLION EXCHANGE HALL.

NEW BUILDING OPENED

The opening ceremony of the new four-storeyed building of the Bombay Bullion Merchants took place, on Thursday afternoon at the hands of Mr. Lachmandas Daga. Mr. Daga in the course of his speech said their business had considerably increased in recent years, and a great deal of improvement had been made in their business. Formerly they had to do their business in the streets, with the permission of the Police Commissioner, Mr. Kelly, but now that they had a spacious hall of their own it would be possible for them to transact their business inside.

The new building is equipped with safe deposit vaults in the basement for the use of members and general public. The total cost of the whole building with the safes amounts to about Rs. 11 lakhs.

THE POONA FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A fire broke out in Kibe Wada, Poona, on Tuesday afternoon completely burning down the "Dnyan Prakash" and the "Arya Bhushan" Presses in which the "Dnyan Prakash" and the "Servant of India" were printed. It will not be possible to publish the issues of these papers for some weeks till the Servants of India Society, which owns these journals considers its position afresh after the terrible loss it has sustained by the fire and finds itself able to resume the publication thereof. We would, therefore, ask forgiveness of the subscribers through the medium of your journal for the unavoidable interruption that has taken place.—Yours, etc.

A. V. PATWARDHAN,
(Editor, "Dnyan Prakash")
S. G. VAZE,
(Editor "Servant of India.")

THE SIKH UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The remarkable and historis speech of H. E. the Governor of the Punjab on the occasion of the recent prize distribution at the Khalsa College, Amritsar could not have disappointed anyone more than the one—a close and bosom friend of the late Sikh Executive Councillor of the Punjab—who has been aspiring at least since last five years to become the first Chancellor of the Sikh University if it is ever founded. And in my own mind I have not the least doubt that really that has been the main, if not the sole, motive behind all the efforts which have been made from time to time to flog a dead horse and revive this mischievous proposal.

Twenty years back I held different views, but now, I hold strongly that there should be no denominational educational institutions in this country supported by Government aid because, instead of doing good they are productive of and sources of real and great mischief to the country and in that view I am glad that Sir Malcolm Hailey has very wisely thrown a cold douche on the preposterous request of the College Council.—Yours, etc.,

MAHARAJA NABHA,
"Snowdon", Mussoorie (U.P.)
May 2.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Slight rain during week in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Thana, Kanara, Deccan, Karnatak Mahi Kantha and Kolhapur. Land being prepared for next season. Supply of water for drinking was adequate except in parts of Surat, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Deccan Karnatak, Baroda and Sawantwadi. Water for irrigation was insufficient in parts of Thar Parkar, Gujarat, Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda and Mahi Kantha. Supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Khandesh, Poona, Baroda and Sawanwadi. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of foodgrains were almost stationary. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	25 to 53
Gujarat	26 to 54
Konkan	32 to 40
Deccan	23 to 48
Karnatak	27 to 37

PERSONS ON RELIEF.

There were 340 persons on gratuitous relief in the Sangamner Taluka of the Ahmednagar District on the last day of the week ending 15th May, 1926.

EMPIRE DAY ACCIDENT.

A PLEA ON BEHALF OF THE POOR

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am sorry probably due to the oppressive festivity of the Empire Day not much attention has been given to the sad accident that happened at Esplanade Road on the said day on the pavement opposite Messrs. Croft Mody & Co. I am not usually given to merry-making; so I can keenly watch. The point arising from the death of Sanaya Rangoo, the unfortunate victim of the Empire Day, is whether employers of menials can ask them to do risky jobs such as in the above case asking a poor peon to hoist a flag to decorate the owners' building at the peril of his life on one of the most vacant and showy days in the Indian calendar. I do not know what earthly purpose is served by Indians flying flags on any and every odd occasion associated with British Imperial festivity. But, certainly, employers ought to consider that hoisting up a flag on the top of their buildings which may be several feet high (in the above case it being 80 feet) is not the work of a common peon. If any owner wants to decorate his building thus he must hire the services of a special kind of workers for the purpose. I do not know if Messrs. Croft Mody are going to pay any compensation to the unhappy relatives of the deceassed. But, granting that they did, it would be a few silver coins at which the life of the unfortunate man was valued! A menial is not expected to do any jobs—even one at the cost of his life. If that is so there is slavery in our midst against which a whole-hearted protest is necessary.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. JHABVALA.

PANCHGANI SANATORIUM

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PANCHGANI, May 26.

On Monday evening a variety entertainment in aid of the "Bel-Air" Sanatorium for Consumptives at Panchgani was organised by Miss P. Aga with the help of some of the talented young Parsi girls from the station. The local Parsi Boys' School Hall which was kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. N. Billimoria was packed to its utmost capacity. From start to finish the audience was treated to a delightful programme comprising principally of musical items, a play in three acts—"Mother O'Mine"—and a Gujarati skit by "Pijam", which kept the audience in roars of laughter.

Miss G. Golvala was very charming in her rendering of a popular song. A violin solo by Miss Virjee and the singing of Miss P. Aga vociferously encored the audience refusing to stop their "Once-Mores" till the performance was repeated. Miss Aga carried the honours of the evening by her superb acting. Whether as Reginald, the prodigal son in "Mother O'Mine", or the comic old women in the Gujarati skit, she was extremely clever and delighted everyone by her wonderful acting. In the jail scene in particular which is full of dramatic appeal she was at her best. The emotional tension was never overstretched, and the final scene at the reunion was one of poignant feeling. Miss Aga was in a large measure responsible for the great success of the evening, her frequent appearances and several songs giving great pleasure to the large audience.

Miss H. Golvala was another of the bright spots of the play. Credit is also due among others to the Misses Lalkaka, the two Virjee sisters and Miss P. Gandhi for the admirable manner in which they carried out their difficult parts.

During the performance Dr. S. S. Batlivala in an interesting speech said that he had been requested to thank the young ladies for the philanthropic spirit they had shown in devoting so much of their time and trouble in getting up the entertainment which had resulted in Rs. 1,300|- being collected for the Sanatorium.

Dr. Batlivala then gave a brief resume of the Sanatorium history. From a small beginning of 12 patients Dr. R. B. Billimoria had brought it up to its present accommodation of over forty patients. The major portion of the financial aid had come from the Parsi community who have donated eight out of nine blocks which have sprung up on Sir Dorabjee Tata's original estate, most of these donors being Dr. Billimoria's former grateful patients. The speaker regretted that only one block had been erected by a non-Parsi—a Hindu patient of Dr. Billimoria. In spite of this, however, the Sanatorium was a cosmopolitan institution, nearly 50 per cent. of the patients being non-Parsis. Dr. Batlivala then made an eloquent appeal to hi- non-Parsi brethren, particularly the Hindus and Mahomedans, to emulate the generosity of the Parsis and to contribute more liberally towards the support of an institution which was doing so much good for suffering humanity. In conclusion, Dr. Batlivala praised the energetic staff of the Sanatorium—mostly cured patients on small honorarium—who by their willing co-operation had enabled Dr. Billimoria to carry on the Institution all these years.

AFTER-DINNER SPEECHES.

GOVERNOR ON THEIR ETHICS.

A MAHABLESHWAR FUNCTION.

Sir Henry Lawrence, the Acting Governor, in the course of his speech at the farewell dinner given by the Ministers, Sir Ghulam H. Hidayatallah, Mr. B. V. Jadhav and Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, at the Mahableshwar Club, said:—

I desire to thank our kind hosts, on behalf of all their guests, for their sumptuous hospitality; secondly, to thank Sir Ghulam Hussain for his very generous speech; and, thirdly, to thank this convivial assembly for their sympathetic reception of Sir Ghulam's flattering remarks.

Sir Ghulam warned me that he would ask me to make a serious retrospect and prospect of events, and I have consequently had to consider how far one could reconcile his suggestion with the principles of after-dinner speaking. I suppose that after-dinner speaking is based on two principles; firstly, that it is good that one man should suffer for the people, and, secondly, that the audience is itself speechless and inarticulate. The custom dates, I believe, from the days when no respectable man would be capable of making a speech after dinner; and from this fact arises the comforting convention that an after-dinner speech requires no consecutive thought and no connection between one sentence and another. There may, perhaps, be some exceptions to this general statement; for instance, at the Mansion House, or when the Viceroy visits the Byculla Club. But then, the audience there is entirely voluntary, and no one need go if he does not want to: while here, I believe, the Conscription Act has been applied. Again, in those places, no ladies are present, so that there is more scope for the humour that accompanies the bottle; and, for instance, the American Ambassador is able to tell his anecdotes of the good humour and great politeness of the English nation.

VIRTUE OF TOLERANCE.

There can be little doubt that, in this Presidency, we have been taught the virtue of toleration by the long experience of the commercial world in Bombay city. Nowhere else in India have so many different communities and creeds settled down to harmonious co-operation, and recognised that each can supply a necessary complement to the common welfare and prosperity. To this happy experience I attribute in large measure the striking superiority, which we all blushingly admit, of the Bombay Presidency over any other part of India. And I suggest that the example of Bombay city has not been lost even upon the most turbulent and pugnacious members of our Legislative Council.

Let me allude to the theory, which is so prevalent in current politics, that our administration in India is top-heavy. In my judgment this is a popular error: and I hold, on the contrary, that there is no country in the world where such a heavy burden is borne by such a small number of men at the centre of things. I have discussed this point with men with the most ample knowledge of administration in England—men who have observed our system at first hand; and they all agree in this conclusion.

Sir Ghulam has referred, in terms that are too kind, to certain phases of the work with which I have been connected. The two landmarks that stand out to my memory are the foundation of the College of Agriculture in Poona, and the Sukkur Barrage. Twenty-five years ago I was Director of Agriculture, and the College of Agriculture was a scheme for which I had to struggle vigorously, against great opposition, and I confess that it is very gratifying to me to find that my last piece of work in India will be so closely related to the first work of serious responsibility that I performed.

On the Sukkur Barrage I have spoken so often in public, that I will do no more now than repeat my view that on it depends the life of the province of Sind, and my confidence that it will bring prosperity and happiness to that province.

A BRILLIANT COMET.

As I speak in this room, my mind goes back to a similar occasion, when Lord Lloyd made his farewell in 1923. Lord Lloyd had burst upon this Presidency like a brilliant comet emerging from the lurid background of the clouds of war. A comet is, I believe, the fastest thing known to science, and it is commonly regarded as carrying death and destruction to all that come in its track. This comparison is therefore singularly inapt, and I should explain at once that it is now my privilege, through the irony of fate, to stand up and say that this particular comet was different. It was a very good, kind comet, and its beneficent work will redound to the benefit and glory of Bombay in the future.

And when I make that prophecy, I speak with entire confidence. No great city has been built and equipped with open space and public recreation grounds on the accountant's basis. Look at Delhi—whether we survey the remains of ancient cities or the Phoenix that is now rising from their ashes. Look at Rome, Athens, Paris! Has anyone ever suggested that they were founded on a dividend-paying basis? If we look at the illustrated papers and come across photographs of the Capitals of even the petty States of South America, we can realise that millions of pounds have been expended in providing the necessary appurtenances of a democratic state.

It is certainly a disappointment that the State should not reap, from the Back Bay operations, the enormous profits that were at one time anticipated. None-the-less, even if it were to cost us several millions, I am one of those who believe that the work is well worth doing for the benefit of the country as a whole. I sincerely hope that the gentlemen whom I see seated around this board will press the work to its ultimate completion.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

JULY.

27th May, 1926	
Previous Closing Rate	18.40
To-day's Opening Rate	18.45
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	18.49
Difference	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service Ismail Bldg. Hornby Road.)

27th May 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.64
To-day's Opening Rate	9-53
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	9-64
Difference	Nil

Khandi Market	343-1
Sewri Market	344-40

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, May 27.

In the Share Market though there no change in the position of the jute market for the manufactured article prices have shown a decided firming up generally and enquiries in some cases have gone unsatisfied. In coals business has gone right off with only a stray order here and there awaiting completion. In teas demand for the moment having been satisfied there has been less doing but quotations generally show no falling away from the level touched. In miscellaneous very little of interest falls to be reported in industrials but buyers of good dividend paying stocks do not find it easy oto get on. Government securities are very active and a strong market prevails. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 78/15; 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 105; 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 110/2; 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928 108/6; 6 per cent. Bonds 1926 102/12, do. 1930 107/10; do. 1932 108/14.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 27/12; Imperial Bank fully paid 1658.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Light Railway 76, Bankura Damodar River Railway 70, Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light Railway 86, Dehri-Rohtas Railway 15/12, Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light Railway 152.

Jutes:—Auckland 184; Bally 139; Caledonian 450; Clive 28/8; Dalhousie 313/8; Howrah 34/8; Kamarhatty 503; Kankinarrah 407/8; Lansdowne 218; Lawrence 502/8, National 26/4; Orient 178; Presidency 6/8; Reliance 92; Waverley 6/8.

Coals:—Burrakur 19/12; Damagurria 11/8; Gopalichuck 7; New Beerbhoom 23/8; Ondal 14/8.

Miscellaneous:—Reliance Firebrick and Pottery 6/4; Bengal Telephone ord 6/8; Burn and Co., ord 160; Indian Iron and Steel 5/12; Indian Standard Wagon pref 75; Russa Engineering pref 29; Thornycroft 1/12; B. I. Corporation ord 4/8; Indian Wood Products 8/8; Bengal Paper 33.

Tea Companies:—Amluckie 172, Basmatia 21/12, Bishnauth 40/4, East India 27/8, Hathikhira 33/4, Joytipara 31/4, Jutlibari 22/6; Kaliti 26/12; Loobah 15/14; Naga Hill 30/4; New Parunbari 13; New Terai 19/12; Rutema 18/12; Tumsong 21; Tukvar 35/12.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was 1s. 5 7/18d.; and Demand Bills were 1s. 5 29/32d.—A. P.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 26.

The following are the closing scores in the county cricket matches which began to-day. Rain in the afternoon caused stumps to be drawn early in several games.

Leicester vs. Surrey at Leicester.—Surrey 182 for two. Hobbs 83.

Lancashire vs. Kent at Manchester.—Kent 164. (Macdonald 4 for 53, R. Tyldesley 4 for 35).

Worcester vs. Middlesex at Worcester.—Middlesex 139. (Allen 66, Root 5 for 38). Worcester 68 for 4.

Northants vs. Derby at Northampton.—Northants 131 for 3. (Hatin 63.)

Warwick vs. Yorkshire at Birmingham.—Yorkshire 177 for one. (Sutcliffe 84 not out, Oldroyd 73 not out.)

Sussex vs. Essex at Brighton.—Sussex 125. (Russell 5 for 25). Essex 198 for one. (Freeman 100, Cutmore 89, not out).

Hampshire vs. Somerset at Portsmouth.—Hampshire 212. (Mead 87. White 5 for 61). Somerset 52 for 0.

AUSTRALIANS VS. S. ENGLAND.

Australians opposed the South of England XI at Bristol to-day. The South won the toss, and batted first, scoring 211. Chapman made 89 and Hendren 62. Macartney took 4 wickets for 41, and Gregory 3 for 40. At the close of play, Australians had made 39 for the loss of Collins' wicket.—Reuter's Special.

DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, May 27.

The following is the latest betting on Derby:—

5 to 2 against Colorado; 13 to 2 Coronach; 10 to 1 Lex; 100 to 8 Swift and Sure; 100 to 7 Apple Sammy; 100 to 6 Rosehearty; 28 to 1 Finglass (all taken and offered); 100 to 6 Captain Blood; 20 to 1 Harpagon (bids offered).—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1926.

VICARIOUS SACRIFICE.

The Preparatory Disarmament Conference appointed by the League of Nations has concluded its session at Geneva after adopting a programme of studies which will prepare the ground for the eventual Disarmament Conference in which America has agreed to participate. The American attitude is cautious. America does not wish to embroil herself in any scheme of reduction of armaments, which will be no index of a genuine desire to prevent the increase of war-material by nations which possess the financial ability to command their manufacture. She is willing merely to discuss the basis on which reduction can be effected by mutual consent all round, but the views put before the Preparatory Conference are, we are afraid, not such as to inspire America with any confidence in the pacifist intentions of the two biggest Powers in Europe. Unless these two Powers are prepared to demonstrate that they are turning over a new leaf and are determined to give a genuine proof of their pacifist intentions by themselves reducing their own armaments, the suggestions of their representatives at the Disarmament Conference, which is to be held in the near future, are likely to be considered by other European Powers as only an advice to perform vicarious sacrifice.

For the present the Little Entente Powers are under the financial obligation and political protection of France and they dare not speak out their mind freely lest they ruffle French feeling. But they showed what was in their mind by their pointed references at Geneva to the need for revising treaties so that more equitable frontiers could be secured to those Powers which contend that Versailles has treated them unfairly. There will be no need to maintain heavy military establishments if two neighbouring States on the Continent are satisfied with regard to the delimitation of each other's frontiers. But this subject was likely to lead to such an amount of raking up old quarrels and jealousies that the Preparatory Conference shelved it. The Sub-Committee of the Conference, which is busying itself with the programme of studies on disarmament, will have to report on the present strength of the armaments of each nation and the strength it should equitably possess to assure protection to itself and to help in the defence of the group of Powers participating in the League against any wanton aggression by outsiders.

The whole trouble, however, is that neither France nor England is prepared to say how far each country will permit reduction of its own armaments at the behest of any International Conference. It is the habit of British critics of French militarist aims to say that France stands in the way of such reduction. French publicists accuse Britain of being ever ready to ask other Powers to be good and severely to retrench their armaments, while Britain must remain the first paramount sea-power. France insists on having the biggest air-fleet in the whole world and is anxious for the sake of her frontiers that her land-armaments and her air-force must not be appreciably reduced. If reduction is to take place it must be on the part of the smaller Powers. If sacrifice is to be made it must be vicarious. It is likely that not only will Turkey as a member of the League of Nations follow the example of Hungary in pointing out the selfishness of this Anglo-French attitude but that the representatives of Latin America will also join her in bitter criticism of this policy. The spectacle of England talking of disarmament while the Singapore Naval Base is being built, and of France uttering pacifist platitures while she is keen on maintaining vast colonial armies is neither edifying nor reassuring if disarmament is seriously to be secured. The Conference when it does take place is likely to be a stormy one.

BENARES GHATS.

The Hon. Raja Motichand, President of the Kashi Sadar Trust, has appealed for help for the preservation and maintenance of the Ghats at Benares. The appeal is made none too soon. Neither piety nor reverence for national traditions and history has been sufficient to prevent from destruction the crumbling fragments of a heritage that has, by its distinction, won the recognition of the most refined and lofty intellects of the world. Kashi, if we are unconscious of the history of the spiritual efforts and evolution of human understanding, ought to be honoured and respected as a centre for pilgrims from every quarter. But the clever sophistry of the age sees in the present no links or guidance from the past which it regards, complacently, as significant only for its picturesque or sentimental glamour. The piteous neglect and the sad condition of disrepair of the great Ghats, particularly the Mauni Karunika and those adjacent to it, are a direct outcome of the national attitude unemancipated from the distractions of an academical training void of vital relations and values. The Maharana of Udaipur is one of the few of the living rulers of Indian States conscious of the obligations implicit in the cultured and religious instincts of the ancient kings and queens who created the magnificent architectural setting on the glorious crescent along which the sacred Ganges, from times prehistoric, carries its message of peace and spiritual immortality. If the rulers of the Indian States realised the value of the cultural prestige of their ancestors it would be superfluous to request them to preserve the glorious edifices on the Ghats which mark their mental and spiritual distinction. Raja Motichund is right. The scheme for the preservation of the Ghats cannot be taken up piecemeal. The initial survey necessary for a comprehensive plan of the preservation and maintenance of the Ghats and the beautiful buildings on the Ganges require and should secure the assistance of both the Kashi Sadar Trust and those from the Indian States and outside competent to direct and finance the efforts for reconstruction and preservation. Raja Motichund suggests the organisation of a conference of State engineers, administrators and those interested in the question for the purpose of preparing a co-ordinated scheme for the preservation of the Ghats. The Ghats at Kashi are a national legacy and we hope enlightened opinion in the country will soon ensure their adequate preservation as an accomplished fact.

A RAILWAY GRIEVANCE.

Drivers and firemen have probably the most exacting and trying duty to perform of all those connected with the railway service. On their coolness and presence of mind largely depends the safety of the passengers and on their zeal and patience, to a great extent, the efficiency of the railway service. From the representation, which we publish elsewhere, it seems that great discontent prevails among the drivers and firemen of the B B and C I Railway. It has been caused by a circular of the Locomotive and Carriage Department which deprives them of their long-standing rights and makes the grant of some of their privileges dependent upon the entirely arbitrary exercise of the will of the immediately superior officers. The driver of a goods train, for instance, who has a long record of satisfactory service to his credit, can be superseded, at any time, by a comparatively newcomer who has been taken up to serve on the mail or the passenger train. One of their crying grievances is that seniority is determined on the basis of pay and not length of service. To this, the signatories of the representation naturally object. Promotion to a higher class from a lower class, at the arbitrary discretion of the superior officer, leaves much scope for favouritism which is fatal to the effieiency of any service, because every employee tries more to please his higher officer than to discharge his duty with single-minded devotion. The representation desires that promotion should take place in the natural course of seniority. The railway authorities have not, so far, cared to reply to this representation. The demands made in it are not extravagant and in the interest of the efficient working of the railway the authorities will, we hope, try to meet as many of them as possible.

PARTING HOMILIES.

When foreigners visit this country either as globe-trotters in a hurry or as students of Eastern politics, they are apt to expatiate on the wonderful diversity of India's creeds and "peoples" and the difficulties that stand in the way of her securing Swaraj just because of these diversities. We attribute the distrust in the visitor's mind about our inability to obtain Swaraj to his want of close study and right appreciation of our struggle for freedom. Mr. Eardly Norton has had an experience of Indian conditions larger and more intimate than that of many other Englishmen. It is, therefore, disappointing to find that he should have in his parting homily fallen back on the worn-out theme that the time has not yet arrived to grant India the "boon" of Swaraj. Evidently Mr. Norton has lived in India for many years without knowing her. If he had known her, he would have realised by this time that Indians are not asking for a boon. They are perfectly certain that Swaraj will not come to them as a gift. They will have to win it. If those from whom it is to be won are unwilling, so much the worse for them.

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES.

WANTED A ROYAL COMMISSION.

(By CHIMANLAL M. DOCTOR.)

"The sovereignty of the British Crown is supreme in India, and, therefore, no ruler of an Indian State can justifiably claim to negotiate with the British Government on an equal footing. Is supremacy is not based only upon treaties and engagements, but exists independently of them and quite apart from its prerogative in matters relating to foreign powers and policies. It is the right and duty of the British Government, while scrupulously respecting all treaties and engagements with Indian States, to preserve peace and good order throughout India. . . .

The right of the British Government to intervene in the internal affairs of Indian States is another instance of the consequences necessarily involved in the supremacy of the British Crown. The British Government had, indeed, shown, again and again, that they have no desire to exercise this right without grave reason, but the internal no less than external security which the Ruling Princes enjoy is due ultimately to the protecting power of the British Government, and where imperial interests are concerned, or "the general welfare of the people of a State is seriously and grievously affected by the action of its Government, it is with the Paramount Power that the ultimate responsibility of taking remedial action if necessary must lie." The varying degrees of sovereignty which the Rulers enjoy are all subject to due exercise by the Paramount Power of this responsibility."

In these memorable words, the late Viceroy, Lord Reading, announced the relations of the Indian States with the Paramount Power on behalf of the Government of India with the concurrence of His Majesty's Government in his final reply to the Nizam on the question of condition of the Berars on the 27th March 1026. The late Viceroy has done a great service to the subjects of Indian States by definitely admitting the ultimate responsibility of the Paramount Power to take necessary remedial action by way of benevolent intervention in case the general welfare of the subjects of a State is seriously and grievously affected by the action of its Government. In fact the complaint of Indian State subjects is not that there is excessive intervention but rather that the Paramount Power has woefully failed to intervene when the occasion demanded it as in the alleged atrocities at Nimuchana in Alwar State.

Flagrant Breach of Duty.

Such examples may be multiplied and people wondered why the British Government allowed its good name as the Paramount Power to be tarnished by such flagrant breach of duty on the part of the Government of India and the Governor General in not interfering for the general welfare of the subject of Indian States. There has been a chorus of bitter criticisms and complaints against the maladministration, misrule, tyranny, and corruption that is rampant in many of the Indian States as evidence by the pages of "The Bombay Chronicle," "Hindustan," "Saurashtra," "Tarun Rajastan," "The Kesari," "The Nava-Gujarat," "Rajastan" "Sausthani Swarajya," and many other organs of public opinion. The Indian States are as much part of India as British India, and the British Crown is bound to see that Indian States subjects are in no way worse off than their British Indian brothers and sisters.

Future Development.

The Chamber of Princes has appointed a committee regarding the future of Indian States in any scheme of further Reforms in the direction of full responsible self-government in British India and the time has come when the British Government in England may be apprised of the wishes of the Indian States subjects. The future of Indian States has now become a burning question, and Indian States subjects must have a voice in determining it in view of their experiences. There are three ways open viz.:—(1) establishment of limited monarchies with Parliamentary Government as in England; (2) meditisation of the smaller States, creation of provinces on linguistic basis including Indian States, and introduction of uniformity of law, administration, standard of efficiency, converting the States into mere Divisions and sub-division Talukas, and circles of one administrative linguistic province, (3) annexation pure and simple so as to create one consolidated India coloured red throughout under the British Crown and pensioning off of the Ruling Princes, the pensions diminishing with each generation in a certain proportion. The subject requires to be well-thrashed and only a Royal Commission can examine the representatives of Princes and their subjects. The Commission ought to be empowered to inquire into the grievances of the subjects of every individual State, so that the Commission may have sufficient materials to make its recommendations regarding the future of Indian States in any of the three ways or a combination of them. Will our new Viceroy Lord Irvin follow up the announcement of Lord Reading and move the British Government at once to appoint a Royal Commission to advise His Majesty's Government and the Government of India with regard to the federation or annexation of particular groups of States in the future Commonwealth of India?

"CAPTURED ART" A POLITICAL SLOGAN.

(BY ICONOCLAST.)

I.

"Indian art is a captured art to-day because India is a captured country" is a fine phrase for an "impromtu" speech and, one suspects, the implication of fatalism contained in it is not quite so conscious as might be supposed. But Mr. Jaykar is too old a hand at public-speaking to be swept off his feet and tricked into making commonplace, sentimental statements that our less experienced political speakers are in the detestable habit of making. When the successful lawyer-politician made that statement, on the occasion of Mr. Rahamin's lecture in Girgaum the other day along with other statements of his views on the subject under discussion, he could only have made it to express a definite sentiment and not to dazzle his audience with the power of an epigram. Though Mr. Jaykar is not a "connoisseur" or a professional art critic the dogmatism of his statement is not a mere casual expression of a private opinion in that it was received with cheers by the whole audience which was composed of not a few artists and art critics who certainly could not have tolerated an audacious intrasion in their department. This fact alone would make its serious examination necessary and that is why I desire to question the validity of the suggestion that a people politically dominated by an alien people could never produce great works of art that would express the distinct individuality of that people. Mr. Jaykar's statement sounds sensible though not so sensible as to be silently shared and swallowed by artists who know their trade better than the legal gentleman. But how many of his audience, I ask, whether artists or politicians could have easily swallowed that very statement if the true force and significance of it were explained to them?

The Tragedy of it.

Nobody loves slavery or any form of it. It is a most detestable evil which revolts even the lower animals and no nation, unless something is radically wrong with it, would submit to it without resistance or resentment. Slavery is a thing that degrades and harms those that have anything to do with it;—not the slaved alone but those also who become instrumental in slaving them; the slaves as well as the slave-drivers do not escape the injury that accompanies it. Both equally suffer from it and would long have got rid of it if the forces that guide human destinies and create human struggles and passions were not so irresistible. The fact that foreign domination is an evil is indisputable from whatever point of view it is considered. Also that a nation would not care to live in perpetual slavery if the hope to break the bonds of it at a future date was not throughout present consciously or unconsciously could equally hardly be disputed. That hope is the thing that matters in the life of a nation that is captured and the moment it is crushed the very life of that nation ceases; it dies or is doomed to die, spiritually. We are a captured nation to-day. We have been suffering from those evils and disadvantages that other nations, finding themselves in our predicament, suffer from. We are not masters of our destinies; things alien or undesirable are dictated to or imposed upon us and apparently our resistance against them being not of any use. We chafe under this state of affairs. We ponder over, devise and dream of the ways that could get us out of our present miserable existence. We dream and think of and create ideals for which we strive and work. Nationalism is one of these, the greatest, that fascinates and captures our imagination. But is not nationalism evolved out of our desire to preserve our distinct identity, our cultural integrity to destroy which is the aim of our captors as a sure means of breaking us in and art is a great force that creates the craving for nationalism, the craving of what you believe to be your special and rightful heritage. The capture of a nation is tragic enough but not so tragic as the capture of its art, or, in other words, the inspiration that goads on to self-assertion and freedom. Allow a nation's art to be captured, its consciousness that it has a soul of its own to be defaced and blotted out and you will witness decadence setting in, which when once set in, will destroy it, body and soul, —and beyond redemption.

How Nations are Redeemed.

We are not a solitary people or nation in having been 'captured': the phenomenon has been of frequent occurrence in history. Had all these peoples or nations which had had the misfortune or good fortune (as sometimes strangely happened) to have an alien race as their captors, found it impossible to preserve their individuality and greatness in art as a result of political slavery? Did they allow their captors to do whatever they liked with the captured, submitting abjectly to their authority and

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Plain-Speaking.

In his speech at Llandudno Mr. Lloyd George indulged in some very necessary plain-speaking with regard to the coal situation in England and the Baldwin Government's attitude towards it. The speech will futher embitter the relations between him and the Imperialist Liberals headed by Lord Oxford who are anxious to safeguard the privileges of the propertied classes against the advancing tide of Socialism. Mr. Lloyd George has done well in reminding England that it was futile to work up righteous anger "against men who are risking their own livelihood to help their comrades in a desparate plight." The governing classes in England have resented the practical illustration, so inconvenient to them, of solidarity of action which organised Labour gave them in the general strike. If they refuse to pay heed to Mr. Lloyd George's timely advice about the need for conciliation and supporting the Samuel report, they will soon find that Labour will gain such an accession of strength as to dislodge them from their position of power.

Pious Hopes.

Marshall Pilsudski has explained to a Reuter's representative the motives of internal reform for his country which actuated him in having resort to military force and accomplishing a *coup d'etat* which was in his opinion "a revolution without revolutionary results". He has been hankering after political and moral reforms in Poland for the last six months, and in abolishing the exemptions from army service which the new rich, the financiers, who have made their pile by manipulating for their benefit the highly fluctuating exchange, have managed to secure for themselves. In the old Parliament they had a large influence, while the peasant classes had very little. Pilsudski is the people's man at present, but it is problematic whether his pious hopes about securing a number of candidates for the Presidentship from whom he can choose one who is free from contamination with political parties or business interests can be realised.

Trifling with a Grave Issue.

We regret the Standing Committee at its meeting on Wednesday trifled with a grave issue in dealing with the auditors' report. The Municipal auditors after pointing out an irregularity in accounts, remarked that special fittings carried out in the bungalow of Mr. Trivess-Smith, Municipal Engineer, were a gift to him by certain contractors who had large business dealings with the Municipality. The question arises whether a municipal engineer, occupying a position of responsibility, may accept a gift from municipal contractors. The justification offered by the Commissioner was as unconvincing as it was absurd. He failed to realise the gravity of the issue involved when he urged that the gift was made by an old friend and that the matter was not worth pursuing further! Was it not in the interests of the purity of the municipal administration that the members of the Standing Committee should have put on record their definite views on the matter? We trust the Bombay Municipal Corporation will take the earliest opportunity of doing what the Standing Committee has failed to do.

Ahmedabad Mill Workers.

Mr. Johnston, the Dundee M.P., who visited India some months ago paid a glowing tribute to the devoted zeal of the organisers of the Ahmedabad Mill Workers' Union. After placing the Union on a sound foundation, they have now undertaken a scheme for housing the workers which has received the sanction of Mahatma Gandhi. The wages of the Ahmedabad mill operatives were reduced in 1923 on the distinct understanding that they would be restored as soon as the improvement in the mill industry justified the restoration. The Union has resolved that the restored cut should be utilised for building houses for mill workers with due provision for gymnasiums, open spaces, stores and schools. The workers and sympathisers of Labour have reasons to hope that the mill-owners will readily give up their opposition to the restoration of reduction in wages since the money will be so utilised as to enhance the efficiency and productive capacity of the workers and will thus be repaid tenfold.

Undrinkable Water.

Though the Executive Engineer of the Andheri and Suburban Sanitary division assured the residents of Andheri, of a pure water supply through the Secretary of the Residents' Association, more than three weeks ago, no attention seems to have been paid to their complaint that the water supplied to them is stinking and is undrinkable. The use of such water for drinking purposes cannot but adversely affect the health of the residents. The Secretary of the Association has ascertained that the stink is due neither to the disinfectant that is at times put in the water main nor to the working of connecting the new Tansa Main with the Tulsi Main. There seems, on the other hand, strong ground to suspect that the stink is accountable by the putrefaction of some animal matter somewhere in the Main. Will the authorities urgently inquire into the matter?

PANJAB JAIL HORRORS.

BARBAROUS PUNISHMENTS AND CORRUPTION.

DRASTIC CHANGES DEMANDED.

JAIL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

SIMLA, May 27.

Considerable changes in the administration of Punjab jails are contemplated by the Punjab Government as a result of the enquiry conducted recently by the Committee specially appointed to conduct an enquiry into jail administration. The Committee was constituted last November to enquire into the allegations as to the existence of corruption, unauthorised punishments and unauthorised indulgences in the Punjab jails and to pay special attention to the question of the prisoners' diet in its bearing on the alleged mal-practices.

The Committee consisted of Mr. O. F. Lumsden, I.C.S., President, Justice Jallal and Sheikh Abdul Qadir, Barrister, members.

The report is unanimous extending to twenty-six pages of printed foolscap and the Punjab Government has given consideration to the more important recommendations while the other points are still under consideration.

GOVERNMENT'S RESOLUTION.

In a resolution published along with the report the Punjab Government accept most of the recommendations of the Committee and further announce that at the forthcoming meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council in June the necessary legislative and financial proposals will be put before it to give effect, as far as available funds permit, to as many of the decisions as can be worked out in time for the meeting. The resolution itself is six foolscap printed pages and the most important of the Committee's general conclusions from which Government finds reason to differ are that unauthorised punishments are awarded not infrequently and that there is ample evidence as to the existence of unauthorised indulgences also. The Committee on this point gives some instances in which such unauthorised punishments have been awarded but before doing so the Committee mentions that it visited no less than nine jails, examined 245 witnesses, of whom 198 were actually inside jails. The public response in making suggestions to the Committee was disappointing but the Working Committee of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee associated itself with the enquiry and assisted the Committee by collecting written statements and suggesting witnesses.

BARBAROUS PUNISHMENTS.

Dealing with unauthorised punishments the Committee says that the evil has not been altogether eradicated. The common form of such punishment is shoe-beating on the slightest provocation, sometimes under orders of jailors and assistant jailors and sometimes without orders. Another form of punishment is for several prisoners to join in concert in an attack on a prisoner and beat and kick him mercilessly. This method is resorted to sometimes in order to extract money from new-comers and sometimes for the purpose of bringing recalcitrant convicts to their senses. Still another form is to make a man bend double to pass his legs and touch or hold his ears. This offence is enhanced by the administration of blows and kicks. This form of punishment appears to be well established and frequently made use of by unscrupulous subordinates.

UNAUTHORISED INDULGENCES.

As regards unauthorised indulgences also the Committee finds ample evidence and says high prices have to be paid for articles that are smuggled into jail. Cash is received by prisoners from their homes for their requirements in jail by means of money orders to warders and their subordinates. The Committee understands that the system of money lending also is well established inside the prisons, there being, however, a strict code of honour among the prisoners to return the money. Gur (jagree) is in great demand and there is such craving for it that prisoners are prepared to pay for it many times its real price. Other luxuries such as ghee, tobacco, butter, fruits and liquor are also obtainable. Gambling is conducted under the patronage of minor jail officials, who no doubt are not forgotten by the winners. Discipline is merely superficial, for one witness, whose evidence there is no reason to distrust assured the Committee that sovereigns were plentiful inside the Lahore Central Jail, though unprocurable outside. He had himself seen a prisoner in possession of 80 sovereigns and had kept in a box a sum of £40 for another.

POST-FACTO WARNINGS.

The Punjab Government find no reason to differ from the general conclusions arrived at by the Committee in respect of unauthorised punishments and indulgences they have issued through the Inspector General of Prisons a warning against these offences. But Government recognise that radical measures for the improvement of supervising and executive agencies are necessary in order to improve this aspect of prison administration.

Referring to the Committee's finding that the income of jail department works out at Rs. 10 per annum per convict, a figure incompatible with the theory that each prisoner is doing his fair share of day's work, the Government quote statistics of prisoners doing various kinds of work and point out that the number engaged on manufactures was thirty-six per cent. of the total and the proceeds during 1924-25 showed a profit of just under Rs. 60 per prisoner employed. Moreover, the prisoner is a less willing workmen than the free agent. It is a principle of jail administration that jail labour is to be employed first in jail requirements and next on the requirements of other departments of Government. Notwithstanding all these and other factors the Inspector-General has been asked to consider the introduction of new and economically advantageous employments in consequence of the opening given by the relaxation of the old rule regarding machinery. Now machinery may be used for certain industries. These facts show, according to the Punjab Government, that the Committee had not been placed in full possession of the whole case on this point.

OVER-CROWDING IN JAILS.

The Committee, referring to the overcrowding of jails, point out that provision of further jail accommodation is imperatively necessary. The Committee understands two new jails are under contemplation and, therefore, urges that one of them should be specially reserved for frontier convicts whose segregation in a separate jail is highly desirable. Government says that financial pressure, only now relieved, has up to the present time made it difficult to contemplate remedial measures on an effective scale. Funds have now been provided by the Punjab Government for the commencement of a new central jail outside Lahore and arrangements are contemplated for the re-building of the existing group of the jails of Lahore in a modernised form. It is understood, says the Punjab Government, that the Government of India intend to construct a central jail at Ferozepore for the accommodation of the prisoners of the North-west Frontier Province, of whom some seven or eight hundred now occupy the Punjab jails.

The Committee has expressed adverse opinions on central jails except for habitual offenders on the ground that their size is unfavourable to supervision and to reformative influence and has advocated the confinement of non-habitual offenders in District jails with a maximum accommodation of five hundred, but the Punjab Government for reasons given by the Indian Jail Committee has decided not to accept the advice of the Punjab Committee and are quite satisfied that it is undesirable to have more than fifteen hundred prisoners in any jail will, as opportunity presents itself, erect additional buildings and make constructional changes.

CHANGES IN SUPERVISION.

The Committee then lays stress upon the importance of the appointment of a Deputy Inspector-General of Prisons so that the Inspector-General might be free for important duties and particularly for inspection. Government have decided on the creation of a post of a Deputy Inspector-General for two years at the end of which period the necessity of continuance of the appointment will be further considered. Similarly the Government think that it is desirable to appoint whole-time superintendents to each district jail.

It is proposed to introduce a bill for the amendment of the Prisons Act for the abolition of jailors, deputy jailors, and assistant jailers and their replacement by deputy superintendents and assistant superintendents of better status and somewhat higher pay than the class which they are to supercede.

A SOURCE OF CORRUPTION.

The Committee then turns its attention to the system of appointing convict officials and conclude that the system has become a great source of corruption and that the best interests of jail administration demands its total suppression. Government say they have given anxious thought to this question because the quality of paid warders who must replace convict officials is not beyond doubt. But Government conclude that in principle the employment of convicts should be brought to an end and have already given orders for the reduction of the number so employed to the figure of March 1919 as soon as the arrangements for replacing the number reduced have been worked out.

The Committee dealing with arrangements for the inspection by non-official visitors points out that the existence of non-official visitors is valuable as supplying a training ground where members of the public can obtain insight into jail problems.

PROFIT-SHARING.

Government have given orders for the preparation of schemes in all jails for the substitution of animal or mechanical traction for manual labour on wells.

The Committee has put forward an interesting proposal for the adoption of a system under which profit arising out of the performance of a task is credited to the worker as reward for good work coupled with exemplary conduct. Government

(Continued on page 8.)

"WORLDS' MOST PICTURESQUE FIGURE."

ABDEL KRIM'S CAREER.

MOMENTONS CONSEQUENCES.

LONDON, May 27.

Abdel Krim's surrender not merely puts an end to a career of the world's most picturesque figure whose five years of guerilla warfare against two European powers began with the crushing defeat of the Spaniards at Anoual in 1921 but will probably terminate the secular quarrel between the Moors and the Spaniards.

Abdel Krim, himself no ignorant mountaineer, was the guest of the Government at Madrid for two years before he attacked them. As a result of his special course of study at Madrid he engaged foreigners to teach tribesmen the methods of modern warfare and controlled the Riffian troops by means of extensive telephone system.

Among the political consequences of the Riffian adventure have been the establishment of dictatorship in Spain and the recognition by France of the necessity for close Franco-Spanish co-operation in Morocco while the downfall of Abdel Kirm will have its repercussions on the whole Moslem world.

The "Times" in an editorial hopes that Abdel Krim's correspondence will be published in order to reveal to the world the intrigues of mining concessionaires and financiers who exploited Riff cupidity and fanaticism.—Reuter's Special.

TWO RIFF TRIBES INTACT.

"DIE-HARDS" ATTITUDE,

LONDON, May 27.

Tangier.—The surrender of Abdel Krim was not surprising as it was known that he would be in flight if not in hiding, fearing assassination by his disappointed followers. The French had captured the greater part of Jebel Hamman mountain fastness, which was Abdel Krim's last sanctuary.

His own tribe Beni Wariaghel had submitted and practically the whole of Riff territory was in the hands of the French and Spaniards. Only two tribes are intact, Ghomara and Pjebala who are apparently unaware of Abdel Krim's collapse.

Fez.—It is expected that the Die-hard elements among the Riffs will attempt to organize centres for continued resistance. Nevertheless with the exception of two tribes all tribal factions are applying for submission.—Reuter.

LABOUR CONFERENCE.

OPENS AT GENEVA.

LONDON, May 27.

Geneva.—37 countries were represented at the opening of the International Labour Conference while 19, mostly distant and non-industrial States, were absent. Sir Atul Chatterjee, the High Commissioner for India in London, was appointed Chairman of the Committee which will direct the labours of the Conference.—Reuter.

FORGED FRANC NOTES AFFAIR.

HEAVY SENTENCES.

LONDON, May 27.

Budapest.—Sentences of four years' penal servitude have been passed on the ex-Chief of Police, Nadossy and Prince Windischgraetz, and of two years on Gerol, Adviser to the Cartographical Institute, in connection with the affair of forged franc notes.

Two other members of the Cartographical Institute, Windischgraetz's secretary Raba, and other accused have been sentenced to terms ranging from 18 to one month's imprisonment. Baross Director of the Savings Bank and Szoertoye, Vice-Director of the National Union, have been acquitted. Appeals have been lodged by the prosecution for severer sentences and by the defendants for mitigation. Meanwhile, all except Windischgraetz and Nadossy have been liberated.—Reuter.

CONCESSION TO ALIENS IN U. S.

LONDON, May 27.

Washington.—President Coolidge has signed a bill permitting aliens who served with the American forces during the world war to enter the United States regardless of the quota restrictions.—Reuter.

LATE SIR C. WALPOLE.

VERDICT OF SUICIDE

LONDON, May 27.

At the inquest on the death of Sir Charles Walpole a verdict of suicide while in temporary unsound state of mind was given. The widow testified that her husband was in good health and that both went out to a garden party on the day of death. They sat on a lawn after lunch in the broiling sun. The deceased was without a hat and said he wanted to have a sun-bath and refused to don his hat. The doctors testified expressing the opinion that Sir Charles Walpole was suffering from partial sun-stroke.—Reuter.

ENCOUNTER WITH ELEPHANT.

CAUGHT BETWEEN ITS LEGS.

MAHARAJA OF JODHPUR'S NARROW ESCAPE.

MADRAS, May 27.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur and his brother Maharaj Ajit Singh, who are now in Ootacamund, recently went on a shooting excursion with their personal staff and were camping at Anaikutty, near Pykara between the 15th and 20th instant.

The first few days were uneventful but on the 19th as the party were returning to their bungalow in the evening and were within two miles of it, they espied a rogue elephant which advanced towards them. The animal was about to attack his Highness when realising the danger he fired. The animal appeared to be dazed for a minute and again began to attack his Highness.

CAUGHT BETWEEN THE LEGS.

Before His Highness could fire again he had been caught between the legs of the animal. The rest of the party immediately came up and killed the animal. Fortunately his Highness got off unhurt, save for a slight bruise on the chest and left arm.—A. P.

KHARAGPORE RETURNING TO NORMAL.

NO MORE CASUALTIES.

CALCUTTA, May 26.

The following communique has been issued by the Government of Bengal to-day:—

Since May 20th when one man was murdered and another injured there have been no casualties at Kharagpore. During the course of these disturbances the train service has not been interrupted except for a short period on the 19th instant. In the bazar nearly normal conditions prevail but work has not been resumed in the railway workshops because the men on both sides are too nervous to go to work. The total casualties since the beginning of the disturbances are 11 killed and 31 injured. A strong police force is present and numerous arrests have been made. Feelings between the two communities continue to be very bitter.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S PORTRAIT & JUSTICE PARTY.

ABSTAIN FROM VOTING THE EXPENDITURE.

MADRAS, May 27.

The adjourned special meeting of the Madras Municipal Corporation was held last evening to consider the Swarajist resolution protesting against the ruling of the Government disallowing the expenditure for exhibiting a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi in the Council Hall and calling upon the Corporation to prepare a portrait at the cost of the funds of the Corporation and directing the Commissionre to incur the necessary expenditure. Since there were only 16 members including the President the meeting was adjourned to June 13th for want of a quorum. The Justice party members had in a body kept away from the meeting, some of them mingling with the crowd of visitors in the Council Chamber while some remained in the waiting room for councillors.

JUSTICE PARTY CONDEMNED.

Soon after the adjournment of the meeting a protest meeting was held in the premises of the Council Chamber and speeches were delivered condemning the conduct of the Justice Party members and urging the return of the Swarajists in larger numbers to the councils at the forthcoming elections.—A. P.

"TIRED OF LIFE."

MANDALAY MERCHANT'S MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE

RANGOON, May 26.

Mandalay is very much excited at the disappearance since 21st inst. of a wealthy silk merchant named U-Win.

It is reported that on the morning of the 21st that the man engaged a boat at the shore and ordered the boatman to head towards the Hills and landed on the sand-bank and disappeared. He left a letter saying that he was unhappy and tired of life and asking his relations to make no attempt to search for him.

A reward of Rs. 200 has been offered by his relatives. A vigorous search is being made.—Free Press of India.

PHYSICAL CULTURE IN KARACHI.

A MUNICIPAL SCHEME

KARACHI, May 26.

The Health Committee of the Karachi Municipality has submitted a scheme for building physical culture institutions in different parts of the city. The scheme will be shortly considered by the Corporation.—Free Press of India.

MAHABLESHWAR CONFERENCE.

DID MAHATMA GO UNINVITED?

REPLY TO DOUBTING NON-CO-OPERATORS.

MEANING OF NON-CO-OPERATION EXPLAINED.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India.":—

"On my return from Mahableshwar I was waylaid, though by previous appointment, by fellow Non-Co-operators. I had limited myself strictly to visiting patients during this unexpected visit to His Excellency the Acting Governor at Mahableshwar. And so before reaching Poona station I had arranged just to go to Prof. Trivedi's house to see my young friend Manu who among others had been to me, at the Sassoon Hospital in Poona in 1924, an angel of mercy. It was during this visit that I had to divide my time between Manu and the Non-Co-operators. The latter had the lion's share of it. Manu disengaged me in a few minutes. I envied him as a patient. For though he has been laid up in bed for over six months, I found him quite cheerful and resigned. I had therefore no compunction about leaving him for a chat with the Non-co-operating friends.

"How can you go to the Governor and call yourself a Non-Co-operator?" was the question with which I was greeted.

"I knew what your ailment was," said I. "I shall answer all your questions fully, but on condition that nothing of what I say is to be published by you. If I find it advisable, I shall deal with the matter in the pages of "Young India."

"Yes, we won't publish anything and shall be satisfied if you will answer our questions in "Young India." Not that I have any doubt about the propriety of your action," added the questioner, "but I represent a large number of Non-Co-operators whom you often confound by your unexpected acts."

"Well, then, let me have all your questions and I shall endeavour to answer them though I confess that it will be all a waste of time. For I feel that time is past for explanations and persuation. No-co-operators must instinctively know that I am not likely to do anything contrary to our code. And if I do,—for I admit I am liable to err,—they must disown me and remain firm in their own convictions. They may have derived their Non-co-operation from me but if they have assimilated it, their convictions must not depend upon mine. It must ie independent of me and my weaknesses and errors. If I turn traitor, or to put it mildly, if I alter my opinion, they must be ready to denounce me and still abide by their own convictions. That is why I say that our conversation will be a waste of national time. Convinced Non-co-operators know their task. Let them fulfil it. But let me have your questions."

"It has been suggested in Bombay that you went to the Governor uninvited, in fact you forced yourself upon his attention. If so, was it not co-operation even without response? What could you have to do with the Governor, I wonder?

"FORCING MYSELF WHEN NECESSARY."

"My answer is that I am quite capable even of forcing myself upon the attention of my opponent when I have strength. I did so in South Africa. I sought interviews after interviews with General Smuts when I knew that I was ready for battle. I pleaded with him to avoid the untold hardships that the Indian settlers must suffer, if the great historic march had to be undertaken. It is true that he in his haughtiness turned a deaf ear; but I lost nothing I gained added strength by my humility. So would I do in India, when we are strong enough to put up a real fight for freedom. Remember that ours is a non-violent struggle. It pre-supposes humility. It is a truthful struggle and consciousness of truth should give us firmness. We are not out to destroy men. We own no enemy. We have no ill-will against a single soul on earth. We mean to convert by our suffering. I do not despair of converting the hardest-hearted or the most selfish Englishman. Every opportunity of meeting him is, therefore, welcome to me.

NON-CO-OPERATION EXPLAINED.

"Let me distinguish Non-violent Non-operation means renunciation of the benefits of a system with which we non-co-operate. We therefore renounce the benefits of schools, courts, titles, legislatures and offices set up under the system. The most extensive and permanent part of our Non-co-operation consists in the renunciation of foreign cloth which is the foundation for the vicious system that is crushing us to dust. It is possible to think of other items of Non-co-operation. But owing to our weakness or want of ability, we have restricted ourselves to these items only. If then I go to any official for the purpose of seeking the benefits above-named I co-operate. Whereas if I go to the meanest official for the purpose of converting him, say to Khadar, or weaning him from his service or persuading him to withdraw his children from Government schools, I fulfil my duty as a Non-co-operator. I should fail, if I did not go to him with that definite and direct purpose.

WENT TO SEE GOVERNOR AT HIS INSTANCE.

"Now for the case in point. I went to the acting Governor at his instance. He wrote to me not as Governor nor for any purpose connected with his office as Governor. He invited me to go to Mahableshwar to discuss with him agricultural matters. As I explained some time ago in the pages of "Navajivan," I told him that I could not be identified with the Royal Commission in any way, that I was still confirmed in my views on Non-co-operation and generally had no faith in Commissions. I added further that it would suit me to see him when he descended to the plains. His Excellency therefore wrote saying it would suit him to meet me in June. But subsequently he changed his mind and sent a message that it would suit him better if I could go to Mahableshwar. I had no hesitation in going there. We had two very pleasant and long talks. And you are entitled to guess (and that correctly) that our talk revolved round the Charkha. That was the central theme. And I could not discuss agriculture without discussing the terrific cattle problem."

I have given but a brief summary of the plucasant conversation I had with the No-change friend. In parts I have amplified my answer in order to make it more intelligible to the general reader.

SABARMATI PACT.

There were many other points discussed, of which I must mention one or two. I was asked to give my opinion on the Sabarmati pact. I refused to say anything for publication. I must not add to the existing bitterness by entering into the controversy. I can say nothing that would bring the parties together. They are all my co-workers. They are all patriots. The quarrel is purely domestic. It behoves me as a humble servant of the country to be silent where speech is useless. I prefer therefore to wait and pray. I was told that I was misrepresented. I must own that I have studiously avoided reading the literature about the pact. I am used to misrepresenation all my life. It is the lot of every public worker. He has to have a tough hide. Life would be burdensome if every misrepresentation had to be answered and cleared. It is a rule of life with me never to explain misrepresentations except when the cause requires correction. This rule has saved much time and worry.

ELECTIONS.

'But what should we do when all accept offices and what should we do at the forthcoming elections?" was the last question.

My answer was:—'When the acceptance of office by all parties becomes a settled fact, I presume those who have conscientious scruples will refrain from voting altogether. At the forthcoming elections, too, those who have conscientious objections will refrain. The others will naturally follow the Congress lead and vote as the Congress directs. I have given my definition of a Congressman already in these pages. Not every man who says 'I am a Congress man' is such, but only he who does the will of the Congress."

SIR JOHN NOBLE GRAHAM DEAD

LONDON, May 27.

The death of Sir John Noble Graham is announced.—Reuter's Special.

(Sir John Hatt Noble Graham was born in 1837 and was the partner of Messrs. William Graham and Co., Glasgow, and all its corresponding firms in England, India, and Portugal, since 1855).

DISCONTENT AMONG RAILWAY DRIVERS.

ATTACK ON LONG STANDING RIGHTS.

REPRESENTATION TO AUTHORITIES.

Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel, President, B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Association has forwarded the following representation of the Drivers, Shunting Drivers and Firemen of the Broad Gauge system to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Parel, Bombay. In the course of the covering letter Mr. Patel says:—

I have made careful enquiries about the matter and I may be permitted to state that the nature of their grievances and demands is such as would require your immediate and sympathetic consideration. It is needless for me to say that this important branch has behind it a long, continuous and unbroken record of faithful, honest and efficient service and it is, therefore, naturally expected that the administration will deal with this matter in a manner which will not affect the harmony and contentment of that service.

REPRESENTATION.

It is stated in the course of their representation the drivers and other colleagues say:—

The Circular No. 95 of 1st July, 1925, issued by the Loco and Carriage Department in supersession of Circular No. 37 of 1st. June, 1923 is its subject matter. The circular in question is a very important measure in so far as it materially affects the rights, prospects and privileges of a very large number of employees in this department. It is not published in vernaculars nor have we been supplied with copies. We have, however, tried to understand it in almost all aspects and after most anxious consideration that we could possibly give to it we feel painfully constrained to convey our sense of deep disappointment and dissatisfaction in so far as the new divisions of service and revisions of scales of pay fail to improve our present lot in any substantial or appreciable manner. On the contrary, there are several blocks and bars here and there in the way of our promotions and prospects, which naturally makes us feel anxious about our future.

NO RACIAL DISTINCTIONS.

We, however, sincerely thank the authorities for the attempted abolition of racial distinctions in the service. In a way, it is a wholesome change and is calculated to conduce to the unity and welfare of different communities which now serve the department.

Before formulating our demands we should like to make some general observations on some of the important clauses of the new circular with a view to respectfully bring to your notice how the same tend to prejudicially affect our present condition.

The new grades of staff and classification of drivers with new scales of pay are not just and proper. Class No. I is reserved for drivers regularly employed on links which are mainly composed of Mail and Fast passenger engine working. It is evident that there will be no increase in the present number of drivers on those links. Drivers working on slow and mixed passenger trains will come in class II and their maximum is fixed at Rs. 8 a day. Old A grade goods drivers drawing over Rs. 8 will crowd into class I and and as it is, they will be considered senior to drivers working slow and mixed passenger trains in the matter of the latter's promotion to class I. This is because by this circular seniority is to be considered primarily on the basis of pay and not length of service.

Goods drivers drawing over Rs. 8 migrate to class I where they have further prospects of rise upto Rs. 11 whereas the drivers who will now work the Goods trains will find themselves blocked at Rs. 7/8. We are firmly of opinion that there is absolutely no justification in fixing the maximum at Rs. 7/8.

The method of promotion to class No. 1 from class 2 by selection, and the vesting of the sole power of it in the hands of the Loco Superintendent is not in keeping with the traditions of any public service and is highly objectionable.

Clauses 9 and 17 give unlimited powers of new appointment to Loco and Carriage Superintendent which are likely to be arbitrarily used.

Clauses No. 20.—Our only objection to seniority being considered on the basis of pay is tha there is great possibility of injustice being done to men who have longer service but less pay, for example, all B grade drivers will be junior to all A grade goods drivers from the point of view of pay although they are senior in service.

YEARLY INCREASES.

Clause No. 22. Yearly increases should be sanctioned in the ordinary course according to the scale. The proviso that the behaviour and ability of the employee should warrant it is unwarranted and more or less militates against the spirit of time honoured rules and regulations of all public services. In no department of the Government the annual due increments of the employees have such arbitrary conditions imposed on them. The claus practically means that the employee has to depend upon and, therefore, by all means seek the favour of his immediate superior so as to earn his increases from year to year. The condition is humiliating and calculated to demoralise the spirit of the employees.

CASE OF FIREMEN.

8. Illiterate firemen in class III are blocked at Rs. 1/5 almost for their life time and have no chance of further promotions inspite of their hard work and hard times. The case of these people deserve every sympathetic consideration. Many firemen are not given their regular increase for the last three or four years although they have not reached their maximum and this has naturally created discontent amongst them.

Some drivers with 10 or 15 years' service are put to work as firemen or shunters under the pretext of "slack season" or high consumption of coal and their pay is also reduced. This practice is highly objectionable and it becomes simply revolting when outsiders are appointed and confirmed during the same "slack season."

DEMANDS.

The following are some of their most important demands:—

That class I should be reserved for drivers regularly employed on all passenger trains i.e., Mail, Fast, Slow and Mixed Passenger trains. We submit that the mixed trains should be treated as passenger trains for the purposes of this class and the drivers in this class drawing Rs. 8 should be given annual increment of Re. 1 till they reach their maximum of Rs. 11.

That class II should be reserved for drivers regularly employed on all goods trains and their maximum should be Rs. 9 as it was formerly. The last increase for this class of drivers should be Re. 1 i.e. from Rs. 8 to Rs. 9.

Should vacancies occur in class I drivers from class II should be promoted.

Seniority for the purposes of promotion from class II to class I should be considered on the basis of length of service for old A & B grade men and not on pay.

Drivers in class III should be given a start of R. 3/8 rising to Rs 5.

That privileges granted to Mhow drivers working on Ghat sections should be extended to B. G. drivers working on similar sections such as the Godhra-Rutlam section.

That the trip allowance for drivers should be based on the mileage system. 90 miles to constitute a day's pay for Mail and Fast passenger trains, 60 miles for mixed and slow passenger trains. In the case of goods trains 45 miles to constitute a day's pay except on districts which have short runs.

That the reversion from class I to class II as contemplated by clause 18 should not take place except as a result of a joint enquiry.

That as regards the coal consumption it is most desirable that some standard of consumption per ten-mile should be fixed for different classes of engines and trains taking into consideration the condition of every individual engine, the section it is working on, detentions and shuntings at road side stations and the quality of coal etc.

Further the manner in which the coal is loaded on tenders and charged to each driver per trip should be fixed as to give the benefit of every pound of it to the driver to whom it is charged.

REGULAR INCREASE.

That all drivers and firemen should get their increases regularly till they reach their maximum. The punishment of keeping due increments in abeyance is inflicted in many cases on most unsatisfactory ground such as high consumation of coal etc and the person concerned does not even get a fair chance to defend himself. We demanded that this practice should altogether be abolished.

That no driver working regularly as a driver should becalled up for re-examination.

That the pay of drivers put to work as firemen and shunters during 'slack season' should under no circumstances be reduced.

That work on Sundays as laid down in Gazette No. 4 of 1st May, 1922 should be considered as a day excess. This practice is followed on M. G. and it is only fair that it should be adopted on B. G. Further all Government Gazetted Holidays should be similarly treated.

That there should be only two classes of firemen and their rates of pay should be as shown in schedule appendix A and both these classes of firemen should be given an extra allowance of 4 annas a day for reading and writing English.

That the maximum of firemen of class III should be raised from Re. 1/5 to Re. 1/8 a day.

That all firemen apprentices after they pass their fourth year test should be absorbed in service and further they should be given the option of going out as fireman or as fitters.

That drivers and firemen should be allowed 9 hours rest at out stations and 12 hours at home stations, and the breach of this rest should be paid for as it is done on the M. C., except in cases where the hours of duty are less than six, only 7 hours rest be allowed at outt stations.

That the Agent's circular No 6 relating to the grant 75 per allowance in the cases of leave etc. should be given full effect.

ACCESS TO HIGHER AUTHORITIES.

That it is the inherent and indisputable right of an employee to appeal or personally approach the Head of the Department without any hitch or hindrance being placed in his way. This right is recognised in theory but in practice our experience has been all along bitter. We, therefore, respectfully demand that this right of ours be duly recognised by a circular to that effect.

That the copies of any circular affecting our rights and privileges should be supplied to all of us and for those of us who do not know English arrangements should be made to print them in vernaculars and copies of important circular pertaining to train working should be issued to all drivers in the interest of service.

UNHAPPY JAPAN!

ANOTHER GREAT CALAMITY.

TOWN SWEPT AWAY BY URSTING OF RESERVOIR

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

LONDON, May 26.

Tokio.—Half of the town of Kitaura, including the Post Office, bank, theatre, and other buildings, has been swept away through the bursting of the Mayama Irrigation Reservoir in the Akita Prefecture, North Japan. Details are lacking, but casualties are believed to be heavy.—Reuter.

114 HOUSES WASHED AWAY,

LONDON, May 27.

Tokio.—It is officially announced that 114 houses were washed away, in the Kitaura disaster. The bodies of five men and 13 women have been discovered.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE.

HIS MAJESTY'S SATISFACTION,

LONDON, May 27.

The King gave an audience to the forty delegates to the International Parliamentary Commercial Conference. His Majesty, recalling the 1918-conference when only eight countries were represented, thought that the present encouraging increase indicated a general desire to assist in the reparation of injuries that the war had inflicted on the world's commerce. His Majesty picked out from the agenda of the conference the production and distribution of coal, shipping law, and custom which he declared were of vital importance to Britain and doubtless to other countries.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT ABANDONED OWING TO ACCIDENT

LONDON, May 26.

Paris.—It was an unlucky accident that ended the attempt of the French aviator Pelletier D'Oisy to blaze the aerial trail from Paris to Tokio via Moscow and perhaps rival the trans-Siberian railway by flying at an average of 600 miles daily. Having reached Warsaw, yesterday evening, he was attempting to take off from the rain-sodden aerodrome at Warsaw in the morning, but the machine overturned and was rendered unfit for continuation of the flight.—Reuter's Special.

PANJAB JAIL HORRORS.

(Continued from page 7.)

had already decided on crediting a portion of these earnings to prisoners and provision was made for this in the Budget of current year.

The Committee makes several recommendations regarding diet and cooking and points out desirability of having separate kitchens for Mahomedans and Hindus.

EDUCATION OF PRISONERS.

The Committee examines the question of adult education in jails and advocates teaching of prisoners in three R's upto the age of 30 on the ground that this will exercise a reformatory influence. Government agree that education now given may with advantage be given up to the age of 30. The Inspector General of Prisons has been asked to arrange for libraries in every jail having an accommodation of five hundred and more and for recreation rooms in all jails. The Committee suggest that earnest endeavour should be made to secure persuasive religious preachers provided their efforts are not aimed at proselytisation.

Government discuss the question of the removal of good conduct prisoners from jail influence. The Committee regret that there are no Prisoners' Aid Societies. Government contemplate revival of the Borstal Bill which was dropped temporarily a year ago in consequence of certain changes made by the Legislative Council in important sections and of the closely related Adolescent Offenders' Conditional Release Bill in a form which will make it applicable also to adult offenders. And they will, as soon as funds for the purpose have been voted by the Legislative Council, establish one or more farms in the Nili Bar Colony to which conditionally released prisoners can be sent to spend their probation in agricultural work. It is under contemplation to appoint a Reclamation Officer who, in addition to the duty of supervising institutions established for reformative purposes, will also be responsible for the effective carrying out of the measures of the type proposed in the Indian Jail Committee's Report.—A. P.

ARABINDO GHOSE.

NOT TO RETURN TO POLITICS;

MADRAS, May 27.

Mr. Anil Baran Roy in a statement to the Press says: "I have come to see Arabindo solely for my spiritual guidance. I was asked by certain leaders in Calcutta to inform Arabindo how Bengal was eagerly waiting for his leadership. I promised to them to convey this to Arabindo and beyond that my mission to Pondicherry has absolutely nothing to do with politics. So far as I have been able to ascertain there is at present no likelihood of Arabindo's return to the field of politics."—Free Press.

"MUDDLING" OF GOVERNMENT.

SHORTEN THE MINING CONFLICT.

LL. G.'S PLEA FOR LEGISLATION.

LONDON, May 26.

In a speech at Llandudno, Mr. Lloyd George roundly blamed the Government for muddling and lack of thought, especially fore-thought as regards the coal situation in the past ten months, and also for the restoration of the gold standard, by which the price of exported coal had been reduced. He declared that he unreservedly condemned the general strike and supported the Government's measures to preserve order and carry on national services. At the same time he was unable "to work myself into a pitch of righteous anger against the men who, however, mistakenly unwisely and wrongly, were risking their own livelihood to help their comrades in a desperate plight." He had favoured getting back to the *status quo*, and strongly supported the "sagacious and statesmanlike proposal" contained in the appeal of the Archbishop of Canterbury on May 7th for the resumption of negotiations. Therefore, he advocated conciliation and supported the Samuel report. He urged the Government to legislate over the heads of miners and mine-owners and thus shorten the conflict.—Reuter.

UNANIMITY AMONG LITTLE ENTENTE.

PREPARATORY CONFERENCE CONCLUDES FIRST SESSION.

LONDON, May 26.

Geneva.—The Preparatory Disarmament Conference has concluded its first session with the adoption of the report of the Drafting Sub-Committee. The Hungarian and Greek memoranda on general disarmament were referred to the Technical Sub-Committees.

An interesting feature of to-day's discussions was the unanimity of the views of the Little Entente representatives on the voluminous Hungarian memorandum. The Yugoslav delegate disputed the statement that the Yugoslav army constituted a menace to Hungary, and declared that Yugoslavia, which did not hate Hungary, was ready, at any moment, to conclude a pact of non-aggression with Hungary. Other neighbours, the Rumanian and Czechoslovakian delegates, supported Yugoslavian.

Lord Cecil said that the Hungarian memorandum had been referred to the Sub-Committee on understanding. No modification of the existing treaties was involved. He added, with reference to the date of the next meeting of the Conference, which the United States was anxious to have settled, that the work of the Sub-Committees must be thorough and complete. They would begin the work immediately in order not to waste time.—Reuter.

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE'S WORK

LONDON, May 26.

Lord Robert Cecil, interviewed by Reuter, said he did not anticipate that the Disarmament Conference could be assembled before the end of 1927. Summarising the work of the Preparatory Committee he said that two positive decisions taken were that only peace armaments could be limited, and that when the Conference met, every State should submit a scheme showing what armaments it needed, both personnel and material, together with the supporting statement. The Committee added two other schemes to the programme, namely control and supervision of armaments and the investigation of the question of chemical warfare. Reuter's Special.

SETTLEMENT AMONG PRINTERS.

NO MORE LIGHTNING STRIKES,

LONDON, May 27.

The Federation of Master-printers and the Newspaper Society to-day agreed to a national settlement with the printing and kindred trades, the Federation providing for the continuance of agreements existing prior to 1st May. The agreement contains provisions for the prevention of lightning strikes and stipulates that there should be no interference with the contents of newspapers and periodicals published by the members of Employers' Organizations.—Reuter.

CAIRO TO CAPE TOWN FLIGHT COMPLETED.

LONDON, May 27.

Cairo.—The Royal Air Force flyers landed at Heliopolis this morning on the completion of their Cairo to Cape Town flight.

General Sir Richard Haking and Air Vice-Marshal Swann congratulated Wing-Commander Pulford, leader of the flight. Baron Lloyd also sent a telegram. After an overhaul of the machines, the airmen continue the flight to England.—Reuter's Special.

ANJUMAN MOHAPAZET.

KHILAFATISTS TO KEEP AWAY.

MOULIVE SHAFI'S STATEMENT.

PATNA, May 26.

Moulvi Shafi, M. L. A., Secretary, Provincial Khilafat Committee, in the course of a statement to the Press regarding the attitude of the Khilafat workers towards the newly started Anjuman Mohapazet organised by Sir Ali Imam and others, says that he was always of the opinion that this organisation should exist solely for the purposes of protection and should not be allowed to do anything else. But he was astonished to find from Sir Ali's opening remarks a deviation from the original scheme, and particularly what troubled him most was that Sir Ali preferred the policy of indifference and inactivity of Mussalmans and their dependence upon the Government, as in pre-Non-co-operation days, to their present awakening and striving to stand on their own legs. The concluding portion of the speech of Sir Ali also confirmed the impression that the Anjuman was going to be a political organisation of Mussalmans of Behar with five departments each working as a permanent body.

Therefore, after serious consideration all the Khilafat workers decided that they should keep away from that Anjuman, but should not oppose them in the public meeting. So far as the defence of Mussalmans was concerned all the Khilafat workers should co-operate with the Anjuman.—Free Press.

BENGAL CONFERENCE FIASCO.

CHARGE OF MISREPRESENTATION.

CALCUTTA, May 26.

Mr. Amerendranath Chatterjee, member, All-India Congress Committee, and the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, and a delegate to the Krishnagar Conference, in a statement to the press, says that Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta in his statement "misled the public with regard to the rule for the election of the president of the Conference. He has not merely torn the rules out of their contexts, but has deliberately omitted the word elect, which would have made it clear to the public beyond any doubt that the rule does not at all apply to the emergency that arose at the Conference owing to the absence of the president from the place of the meeting."

PRESIDENT-ELECT AND PRESIDENT.

Mr. Chatterjee quotes rule number 10 of the Bengal Provision Conference, January 1926, which says in part, "if, however, the Reception Committee is unable to accept the recommendation of the majority of the Congress Committee, or in case of an emergency due to the resignation, death or otherwise of the President-elect, the matter shall forthwith be referred to the Provincial Congress Committee, whose decision will be final." "Mr. Sen Gupta deliberately", he says, "omits the word 'elect', knowing that even under the very same rule, a President-elect is not same as the President of the Conference. In the session, a President-elect becomes the President when he is asked to take the chair, after the Conference session has commenced and the address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee has been delivered.

"The Krishnagar Conference had been adjourned to the afternoon of May 23. When the delegates assembled saw that the President was absent, and were informed that he was not coming to preside over the adjourned meeting, they had the right to continue the Conference, and this they wanted to exercise by votes of an overwhelming majority.

MR. SEN GUPTA'S ATTITUDE.

"At the informal meeting held to devise ways and means, Mr. Sen Gupta refused to give his ruling on the pretext that he was there as Chairman of the informal meeting of delegates and not as President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. He could not even pretend that the rule was not exclusive with the word elect and was not at all included to meet an emergency like this. If Mr. Sen Gupta was sure that the Conference could not continue without Mr. Sasmal as its president, why did he put down the motion of adjourning the house 'sine die" to vote? What led him to count votes? When he found that only 221 out of 750 were for adjournment and the rest willing to continue with a new President. Mr. Sen Gupta deliberately allowed the informal Conference to break up and did not give any effect to the declared wish of the meeting.

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MISSTATEMENT OF FACTS.

"As soon as the informal stage was over, the adjourned meeting commenced its work under its duly elected President Mr. J. Chaudhury in the chair. The fact that a number of delegates walked out does not make it violated. The number of delegates who left the hall with Mr. Sen Gupta did not exceed 150 out of a total strength of 750. But even if the minority had remained, the proceedings would have been equally valid, as the business determined by the Subjects Committee had not been finished. The Parliamentary practice also is to elect a chairman from among the members present if the regular chairman and vice-chairman are absent. To say with Mr. Sen Gupta that the meeting under Mr. Chaudhury's presidentship had nothing to do with the Bengal Provincial Conference at Krishnagar, would be a deliberate misstatement of facts.

BENGAL PACT.

"Mr. Sen Gupta" continues Mr. Chatterjee, "also deliberately misled the public into thinking that, because the Pact resolution had been lost, (which is also questionable as the President neither granted poll nor encountered vote as demanded in the Subjects Committee) the previous year, it could not come before the Conference on May 23. He deliberately suppresses the truth that a notice signed by 50 delegates that the Pact resolution would be brought before the open Conference had been duly sent to the President of the Conference. We hope the public will be able to judge from the above, whether the resolutions passed at the Conference, alleged to be invalid by Mr. Sen Gupta, including the Pact and censure resolutions, were absolutely legal and valid."—Free Press of India.

ECHO OF TARAKESHWAR AFFAIR.

RECRUDESCENE OF SATYAGRAHA FEARED.

APPEAL TO KING IN COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, May 27.

Mr. Justice Chatterjee and Mr. Justice Rankin have granted leave to Binay Krishna Mookerjee and others, plaintiffs in the Tarakeswar Endowment Case, to appeal to His Majesty in Council against the judgment of Mr. Justice Greaves and Mr. Justice Panton directing that the Mohant should be given possession of his personal properties. It was pointed out that the order of Justices Greaves and Panton would lead to serious complications. The Receiver appointed by the District Judge of Hooghly had obtained possession of the entire properties in suit and was collecting rents, managing charities and carrying on the worship of the deity and if now a portion of properties was made over to the Mohant it would inevitably lead to friction between the Mohant and the Receiver, and affect the income of the endowment. It was also contended on behalf of the appellants that if the Mohant was allowed to come to Tarakeswar to take possession of his properties, there might be a recrudescence of the Satyagraha movement at Tarakeswar.

In view of these and other circumstances their Lordships were of opinion that the case involved the question of great public importance and was a fit one for appeal to His Majesty in Council.—A. P.

CALCUTTA CYCLONE & AFTER

HARBOUR AUTHORITIES BUSY REPAIRING.

CALCUTTA, May 27.

The Harbour Master's Department has been busy during the last two days repairing the damage that has been caused on the Hooghly by Monday's cyclone. The heave up boat which was sunk at Taktaghat has already been raised, and bodies of the tindal and two lascars who were drowned were found in the hatch of the boat. Casualties include Mr. Arbindo Ghose, son of Rai Saheb A. C. Ghose, retired Deputy Director of Agriculture.—A. P.

CELEBRATION AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, May 27.

The Mahabodhi Sabha celebrated the anniversary of Lord Buddha at the Buddha Bihar this evening, Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan presiding. Swami Purnananda, Swami Sachidanda Swaraswati, Pandit Bidusekhar Sastri of Santiniketan, Dr. Miss Stella Krumrisch Mr. Bepinchandra Pal, Dr. Moreno, Mr. S. C. Mookerjee and Rao Bahadur Chunilal Bose spoke on various aspects of the life and message of Lord Buddha.—Free Press.

BACK TO HINDUISM.

CALCUTTA, May 27.

A correspondent writes in the "Bengalee" from Jamdighi District, Gauhati, that a number of Mahomedan agriculturists of village Jamdighi have voluntarily embraced Hinduism. The Sudhi ceremony was performed with recitations from Gita. The new converts were taken to the local temple to offer worship. Three of the converts belong to the educated community and are Government employees.—Free Press.

VIOLENT DESECRATION.

CALCUTTA, May 27.

News of a desecration at the point of the gun has reached the town fro ma village called Charmata.

It is alleged that on Saturday last, an influential local talukdar and five other Mahomedans entered the house of Mr. Manmohan Sil, the only Hindu resident of the locality, demolished the place of worship and threw the family idol into a drain. The elderly male inmates being away, the terror-stricken females raised a hue and cry whereupon, it is reported the men silenced them at the point of the gun.

The aggrieved party approached the District Magistrate, who after recording their statement ordered a police enquiry.—A.P.

COST OF HANDLING GOODS.

PLEA FOR REDUCING TOWN DUTY ON COTTON

PORT TRUST'S REPLY TO CHAMBER.

The following is the continuation (third instalment) of the Bombay Port Trust's draft reply to a representation from the Chamber of Commerce on the cost of handling goods imported and exported via Bombay, the first two instalments of which appeared in the issues of Thursday and Friday last:—

COTTON.

10. The Bombay and Karachi figures of Rs. 254 and Rs. 130 respectively per 100 bales are apparently made up as follows:—

	Bombay. Rs.	Karachi. Rs.
(1) Town Duty	100	15
(2) Exports Cess	25	25
(3) Docks wharfage and surtax	75	50
Transportation.		
(4) B.P.T Railway inward freight Rs. a. p. to depot 6 4 0		
(5) B.P.T. Railway outward freight to docks	14 0 0	
(6) Loading into carts at Station, carting to godown, and reverse operation, including measuring	33 12 0	54 40
Total ...	254	130

The Bombay figures are not quite correct. Item 4 applies to only about 25 per cent of the cotton railed into Cotton Depot and this charge is likely to be discontinued altogether in the near future. Item 5 is the charge for 112 bales; the cost per 100 bales works out at Rs. 12-8-0. Under item 6 the inclusive cost as recently furnished to the Port Trust by one of the leading export firms works out at Rs. 32-2-0. The total Bombay cost per 100 bales may therefore be taken as:—

	Rs.
Town Duty	100
Export Cess	25
Wharfage and surtax	75
Transportation and measuring ...	45
Total	245

a difference of Rs. 115 per 100 bales in favour of Karachi out of which Rs. 85 (says 13.6 annas per bale) is Town Duty and Rs. 30 (say 4.8 annas per bale) Port Trust charges, which may be divided into 4 annas wharage surtax and say 10 pies transportation. The excess of 13.6 annas per bale in Town Duty is more than the whole of the Bombay export wharfage charges and until this disparity is removed there can be no hope of bringing the Bombay export charges on cotton into line with those of Karachi. The Town Duty brings in an annual revenue of about Rs. 35 lakhs of which some Rs. 20 lakhs goes to the Development Dept. The inequity of this tax has frequently has been emphasized by the Port Trust and the subject has been referred to in recent speeches by the late Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and the Chairman of the Millowners' Assocaition. The Trustees are entirely in agreement that in fairness to the cotton industry and in the interests of the trade of the Port some means should be devised by Government to replace this cess by some other form of taxation more evenly distributed over the whole community, or to reduce it in proportion to the curtailment of the labour housing schemes for the partial financing of which the tax was originally imposed by Government. The recent report of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee draws particular attention to this tax and stresses the fact that local terminal duties offend against all the canons of taxation and are highly detrimental to through trade; the report further expresses the opinion that it should be the function of Government to protect trade against the imposition of local taxation of this description. The Trustees consider that this is a matter in which the Chambers, the Port Trust and the other interests concerned should take joint action.

11. As regards the Port Trust charges which, as shown above, work out at about 4 annas 10 pies per bale higher than the Karachi charges, it must be pointed that one reason why it is impossible present to reduce the charges is because exporters do not sufficiently avail themselves of the facilities provided by the Port Trust for railing export cotton from the depot to the docks. The latest statistics show that for every bale sent by rail to the docks 7 go by cart or lorry, in spite of the fact that,—on the exporters' own showing—railing is about 1 anna per bale cheaper than carting. The consequence is that the expensive railway facilities provided by the Port Trust for this traffic are at present unremunerative. If the trade used them more freely it might be possible for the Port Trust to reduce the transportation charges. The whole matter is now under special investigation with a view to seeing what inducement it is possible to offer exporters in order to achieve this object or whether it would be better to shut down the rail traffic of cotton from the depot to the Docks. Wharfage charges on cotton cannot at present be reduced without proportionately increasing the charges on other commodities. The abolition of the 4-anna surtax would involve a loss of revenue to the Port Trust of about Rs. 6 lakhs per annum.

INSURANCE CHARGES ON COTTON.

12. One item in which the Trustees consider that there should be some margin for affording the Bombay cotton trade a measure of relief is insurance. It is understood that the fire insurance rates at the Cotton Depot are higher than those in force at Karachi and that, except as regards the sprinkler rebate, no reduction has been made in the rates previously in force at Colaba, although the experience of the first three years at the new Cotton Depot has been remarkably favourable in the matter of immunity from fires, owing to the elaborate preventive measures afforded. It is, however, understood that this question is receiving the attention of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association.

WHEAT.

13. The statement shows the Bombay charges as Rs. 225 per 100 tons against Karachi Rs. 163. The Bombay figure should be reduced by 1 1/2 annas a ton, wagon unloading charges in the Docks having been recently reduced by that amount. It may also be pointed out that the statement that the Bombay Port Trust Railway charges haulage at Rs. 5 per wagon inward to Grain Depot, is incorrect. No such charge is made. The correct Bombay costs, excluding godown charges, are:—

	Per 100 tons. Bombay. Rs. a. p.
Docks wharfage and surtax	112 8 0
B.P.T. Railway freight	75 0 0
Unloading at Docks at annas 4 pies 6 per ton	28 2 0
Total	215 10 0

which is about 8 annas per ton higher than the Karachi figure. The enormous increase in the Karachi exports in 1924/25 was largely due to the fact that there was a great shortage in the wheat output of Canada and most of the other wheat producing countries and large demands were made on Karachi's stocks. Apart from this all the factors are usually much in favour of Karachi and it is only in abnormal years that the Bombay trade has assumed large dimensions.

HEAVY SEEDS.

14. The Bombay charges aggregate Rs. 215-10-0 per 100 tons, as in the case of wheat,—or about 7½ annas per ton higher than Karachi. Included in this category are gingellyseed, linseed, rapeseed and castorseed. It is interesting to note from the statements in Appendix C what wide fluctuations have taken place in ports other than Bombay in post-war years. Thus in 1922-23 Karachi exported 5.7 per cent. of the total exports of castorseed, dropped to 0.1 the following year and partially recovered to 3.7 in 1924-25. At the same time Calcutta advanced from 1.3 to 1.9 per cent. in 1923-24 and then to 12.6 per cent. in 1924-25. Bombay, on the other hand, shows comparatively steady changes in whichever direction they occur. It is surmised that some factors other than port charges must be operating strongly and it is suggested that the large exporting firms should be able to supply the explanation.

GROUNDNUTS.

15. The Bombay charges amount to Rs. 265-10-0 which works out at 5½ annas a ton higher than Madras, which exports the bulk of this commodity. The main producing area for groundnuts is within the Madras zone. The recent developments of the port of Madras began to attract trade abut 1911 and reached their full effect about 1921. Considering these two factors, the fairly steady increase in the volume of Bombay's exports of groundnuts is encouraging and the crop area and output in Khandesh and Gujerat are steadily increasing. It may be pointed out that the statement on page 4 of the report that "in the case of produce shipped via Marmagoa, it is understood that the railway brings it alongside steamers and ships it free of charge" is not correct. The railway charges 1 anna per maund (eq. Rs. 169 per 100 tons), vide page 340 of G. I. P. Railway Goods Tariff, Part II.

COTTONSEED.

16. The difference in favour of Karachi is about 14 annas per ton. It will be observed from the statement at page 14 that the total volume of exports varies enormously, e.g. 1921-22—89,000 tons, 1922-23—183,000. The volume of the Bombay exports has kept fairly steady and 1924-25 registered an increase over the previous year. As in the case of cotton, the geographical factor probably enters largely into the situation and the exporting firms should be in the best position to explain the fluctuations.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the National Medical College building, on a plot near the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Hospital, Lamington Road, Bombay, was performed on Wednesday evening by Mr. C. F. Andrews in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. The photograph to the left shows Dr. A. P. Kothare, chairman of the College Council, addressing the gathering, while the photograph to the right shows Mr. Andrews laying the foundation-stone.

ANDHERI WATER SUPPLY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In spite of the tardy reply received by me from the Executive Engineer, Andheri, and Suburban Sanitary Division, to my complaint regarding the stinking of the water supplied by the Development Department to the people of Andheri, the condition and quality of the water has not improved at all, and in these hot days when people want more of pure water, they are supplied by the Development Department with the worst kind of water that can ever be supplied to the people for drinking and household purposes. The water even now is stinking unspeakably foully.

The connecting of the Tansa main with the old Tulsi main will certainly not cause the water to stink for sure if the stink was due to that cause at all. And the scouring of one of the mains will at the most cause the water to be muddy for a time, but would not stink so foully. I fear that some animal matter or some such substance is putrefying and decaying somewhere in the main or at the place where the water enters the main, and which the authorities concerned are not able to locate or find out, if that be the cause of the stink.

It is high time for the Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipality, to take necessary steps to remove the defect, as he has been asked by the Executive Engineer to do so, as said in his reply sent to me.—Yours faithfully,

GAJANAN S. PATIL,
Joint Secretary,
Andheri Landholders and Residents' Association.

The letter of the Executive Engineer, dated 4th May, referred to above says:—

"With reference to your letter dated 25/-4/26 complaining regarding unsatisfactory condition of water which is said to be stinking horribly for the last few days, I have to state that the bad smell is reported to be due to the work of connecting the new Tansa Main with the old Tulsi Main being in progress, and one of the mains having been already scoured at various places.

The Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipality is being asked to take necessary steps to remedy the defect at an early date."

"IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the report of the meeting of the Improvement Trust Committee in your issue of to-day, the statement that I objected to permission being given in a lease granted by the Trust for the inclusion of a toddy and country-liquor shop on the premises "owing to the proximity of mills" is not correct.

If it is right in principle to allow alcoholic liquors to be sold under license or otherwise, I do not see what the proximity of mills has to do with it. The mill-workers would be as much entitled to seek the solace of alcoholic indulgence as those who drink in more luxurious surroundings. I objected to the condition in the lease because I think the sale of alcoholic liquors, especially for consumption on the premises, is a social evil of such a terrible and insidious character, that it should be as strictly prohibited as trade in other deleterious drugs such as cocaine, charas, ganja, etc.

The Government of Bombay have laid down a policy for the attainment of total prohibition of the sale of alcohol in 20 years. In view of that alone, it appears to me that the Improvement Trust is abusing its responsibility as a public Trust, when it thus openly condones and encourages the spread of alcoholism, apart from the general ethical and moral aspect of the matter.

I propose to take a suitable opportunity of having this matter tested at a meeting of the Corporation sitting in its capacity as the Improvement Trust Board.—Yours etc.,

B. G. HORNIMAN.

TIME NOT YET FOR SWARAJ!

PLEA FOR ABANDONING NON-CO-OPERATION.

MR. E. NORTON'S ADVICE.

COLOMBO, May 26.

India's readiness for immediate Home Rule was hotly contested by Mr. Eardley Norton in an interview with the Associated Press representative prior to his departure for England. He said:—Persevere in your cause towards political freedom, but if you hope to succeed and will take my advice, you will abandon Non-co-operation and all schemes of passive resistance and fight for your liberties by appealing to more constitutional methods. I am as much a Swarajist as any Indian, but the only difference is how and when India is to gain Dominion Home Rule. You in your youthful lightheartedness ask for it immediately. However much it may pain me to say so I feel that the time has not yet arrived to grant you that boon; but I feel certain that the time will arrive when you will win and hold an equal partnership with the Self-Governing Dominions of British Empire.

A HUGE JOKE.

Reminded of the South Africa's recent proposal to eliminate the Union Jack in favour of an independent national flag, Mr. Norton laughed at it as a huge joke which he thought was bound to meet with ridicule and opposition before they could come to anything like a decision.

To a question asking if he intended resuming practice in England, Mr. Norton humorously replied "Heaven be thanked I have had a sufficiently long career as a litigant." He added in conclusion: "If during the remainder of my career in England I can be of any assistance to India in any capacity I beg of my friends to remember that I shall be, as I always was, at the service of India."—A.P.

GIFT OF QUADRET TO A WOMAN.

The "Hindu Sansar", published in Delhi states that a message has been received from Lahariya Saray, Behar, that a woman of the town lately gave birth to a quadret (four children) all of whom were reported to be alive when the message reached Delhi.

Progress is Nature's Way

The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.

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the building material of all body-cells

Dr. ..... writes:

"I gave Kalzana to my wife during pregnancy and my small son is certainly a most excellent specimen of humanity. My wife still takes Kalzana occasionally so that the breast milk may supply a full quotient of calcium to the child."

Calcium is life itself to body-cells, for without it the cells die, and even a slight shortage is nowadays recognised as the underlying cause of many common ailments.

In nursing mothers there is a heavy loss of calcium by the boner and tissues, and any deficiency is quickly shown by decay of teeth, lactational headaches and general weakness. The baby, too, is under-developed, with weak bones and delayed dentition.

Kalzana is a potent means of restoring normal calcium metabolism in nursing mothers. It quickly dispels weakness, debility and irritability, and prevents loss of teeth. At the same time it ensures strong bones, sound teeth and a robust constitution to the child. Invaluable in delayed and painful dentition.

Start Kalzana to-day and make sure that your baby will be strong and sturdy.

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Restores vitality *and* builds health

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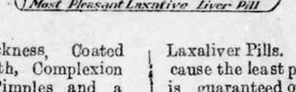
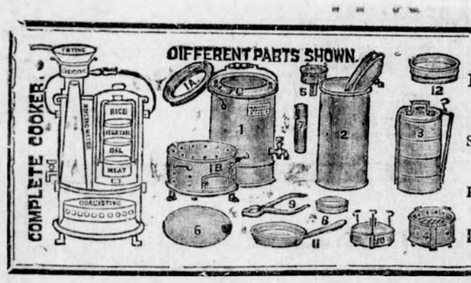
EVERYBODY seems to be talking about Little Laxaliver Pills, the new vegetable Laxative medicine that is taking the place of harmful drug and purgative salts. Certainly the Pills deserve attention for they have proved invaluable in cases of Dysentery, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Morning Sickness, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Complexion Troubles, Spots, Pimples and a host of other ailments due to sluggish liver and a constipated condition of the bowels.

Chemists are now selling Little Laxaliver Pills at the very moderate price of 14 annas per box, and when you consider that a box contains sufficient pills to last two or three months you will certainly not delay purchasing a supply. Every member of the family will benefit by taking Little Laxaliver Pills. They never gripe or cause the least pain and their purity is guaranteed or, being machine made and packed, they are never touched by hand until they reach you in the sealed package.



Let Saturday be "Laxaliver Day" and so keep well.
BOMBAY STOCKISTS:—NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co. Jumma Masjid.



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HINDUSTAN TIMES, DELHI.

ALLEGED RAPE ON MAID SERVANT.

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST GOAN YOUTH.

Joseph Marshall Almaida, a young Goan was placed before Mr. S.S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday morning on a charge of committing rape on Cecilia Fernandez (22), a Goan maid servant in the employ of a boarding house in Marine Street, Fort. Mr. Spencer apeared for the prosecution, while the accused was undefended.

It appeared that on the 22nd instant the proprietress of the boarding house had left Bombay for her native place leaving her business in charge of one Quadros. The complainant was the only servant in the boarding house. The accused went to the house with J.P. Fernandez a boarder on the night of the 25th instant. As there were 3 rooms in the boarding house the accused, Fernandes and one Mr. Marten slept in one room, Quadros in the other and the complainant slept in the third one.

It is alleged, the accused entered the complainant's room at about 1 a.m. while the latter was asleep and committed rape on her. The complainant woke up and cried for help when Quadros came in and saw the accused dressing himself, while the complainant was lying in a disorderly condition The Police were then informed of the offence.

The above facts were repeated by the complainant before the court on being examined. The case was then adjourned to the 1st of June for further hearing.

"CAPTURED ART" A POLITICAL SLOGAN.

(Continued from page 6.)

superiority without resistance or protest? Surely not. The phenomenon of a nation's capture or slavery could not be explained so simply as by an admission of the captors' innate superiority over their victims. Many factors enter into it. Like the confirmed and notorious fatalists that we are supposed to be, we may explain it by attributing it solely to a sudden and rather wrong turn of a nation's fortune or an accident or series of accidents that combined and conspired to bring about a fall in the national evolution. We may attempt the explanation by an application of other known or unknown theories in which we came to believe. But the fact remains, and with this only I am concerned in making my point, that the captured nation never imagines itself to be inferior to its captors and abandons the struggle, that inevitably followed, with that wise belief. If it were not so, our past would have been a past not full of human interest and passion but a dull, boring thing. Our martyrs and saints, our heroes and heroines and villains would long have faded out of the picture which by its vividness and colour sets us wondering and imagining about the motives behind the actions of a number of immortalized men and women. To us modern philosophers and fatalists those wars and struggles of by-gone days, though they interest us in a sense, are a series of follies of primal passion and blindness and intolerance. They appear to us as apparently meaningless. But if we probe into them we should be convinced that men fight not because they love fighting or shedding of blood but because they feel themselves called upon to fight in defence of their ideals, whatever they may be; because, they believe and defiantly stand by that belief. Belief, therefore in individuality creates struggles whether international or individual. But could this belief inspire men and nations to fight and sometimes fight against clear odds if it were weakened by their captors' capturing its principal seat, by capturing its art in short?

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THURSDAY, May 27.

The Hon. the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India has made the following appointments, in consequence of the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. H. K. Mehta:—

(1) Mr. Yeshvantrai V. Vohra, to be Deputy Political Agent, on time scale, with effect from the 15th April 1926 vice Mr. H. K. Mehta, deceased, and to continue to do duty in the Mahi Kantha Agency.

(2) Mr. Chhotalal R. Mankad to officiate as Deputy Political Agent on time scale vice D. S. Vira Vala on leave and is posted to work as Huzur Deputy Political Agent, Banas Kantha.

Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S., Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Poona, is granted leave on average pay for five days from the 3rd June to the 7th June 1926 and is permitted to prefix to the leave the last three weeks of the Summer Vacation of the Poona District Court.

The Governor in Council has sanctioned the continuance of the temporary appointment of the Additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Karachi, up to the end of February 1927.

Mr. H. G. Lang, Superintendent of Police, Western India States Agency, is granted leave on average pay for eight months and on half average pay for ten months from the date on which his services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Mr. J. Copping to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, from the 5th to the 10th May 1926, both days inclusive.

Mr. Sabaji Govind Savant to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, with effect from the 11th May 1926, pending further orders.

Mr. G. E. Chatfield, on return from leave, to act as Commissioner, Northern Division, vice Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. M. H. Kalvani, Deputy Collector, Sukkur, is allowed leave on average pay for two months on medical certificate in continuation of the leave granted to him.

Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., is granted, with effect from 22nd May, 1926, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for six months and nine days in combination with leave on half average pay for five months and twenty-one days.

Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil, to act as Principal, Agricultural College, Poona, in addition to his own duties as Professor of Agricultural Economics, vice Dr. W. Burns, appointed as Jint Director of Agriculture.

Mr. G. B. Patwardhan, Assistant Professor of Botany, Agricultural College, Poona, to do duty as Economic Botanist to Government while remaining outside the Indian Agricultural Service vice Dr. Burns.

Mr. L. B. Kulkarni, Assistant Economic Botanist, to act as Assistant Professor of Botany, vice Mr G B. Patwardhan.

Mr. V. T. Champhekar, Assistant Master and Officiating Vice-Principal, Training College for Men, Poona, to officiate as Principal of that College with effect from 17th March, 1926, pending further orders.

Mr. V. M. Gaitonde, Professor of Mathematics, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, is granted, with effect from 26th June, 1926, leave on average pay for four months and 21 days followed by leave on half average pay for one month and nine days in combination with study leave for one year with permission to prefix the summer vacation of 1926 to the leave.

Mr. S. L. Ajrekar, Acting Professor of Botany, Royal Institute of Science, to be Professor of Botany, at the Royal Institute of Science with effect from 15th May, 1926 vice Mr. W. T. Saxton retired.

Mr. A. Gilchrist Chartered Accountant of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Company, to be a member of the Accountancy Diploma Board and also of the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, vice Mr. H. G. Cocke resigned.

Miss V. Baptista to officiate as Lecturer in English at the Secondary Training College, Bombay. vice Mr. V. H. Anklesaria appointed as officiating Principal, Elphinstone High School, and Vice-Principal, Secondary Training College, Bombay.

On return from leave, Mr. D. D. Variava, has been appointed officer in charge of the Civil Hospital, Sarda, with effect from the 28th April 1926.

Mr. S. K. Phadke, has been appointed as Teacher at the B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad, with effect from the 5th May, 1926.

Mr. N. M. Chavan, L.M. & S., B.M.S., has been appointed officer in charge of Dispensary, Hubli, with effect from the 30th April, 1926.

Dr. C. K. Patel, has been appointed officer in charge of Pandit Dispensary, Sirsi, with effect from the 29th April 1926.

Mr. M. T. Gibling, B. A., (Cantab.) Acting Executive Engineer, Nasik Irrigation Division, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Lake Whiting Division.

On relief by Mr. Gibling, Mr. J. A. S. Manson is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Nasik Irrigation Division, till the expiry of the leave granted to Mr. N. B. Baxter, Executive Engineer.

On the return from leave of Mr. Baxter, Mr. Manson will revert as Assistant Executive Engineer.

Pending the arrival of Mr. Manson, Rao Saheb Vishwanath Nilkanth Godbole, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Nasik Irrigation Division.

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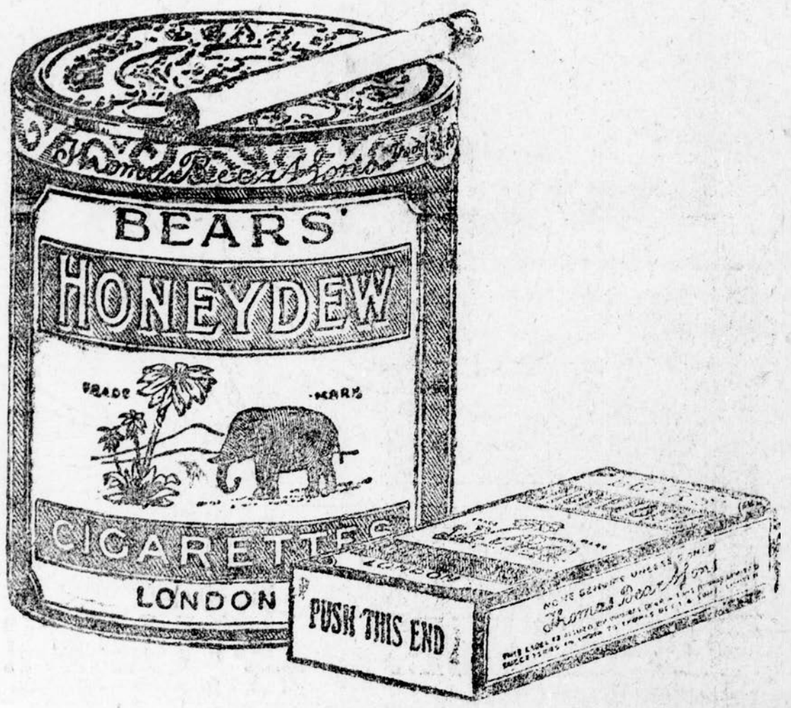

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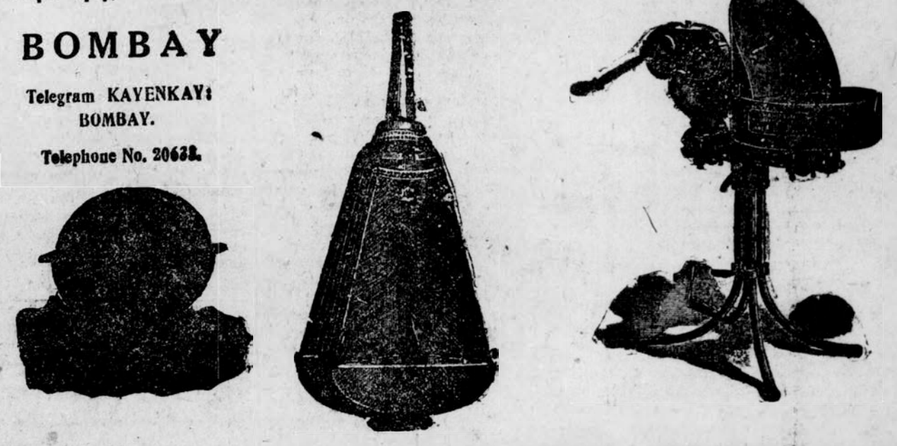

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